

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

PEKING CITES OPPOSITION IN U.S. TO SALT AGREEMENT

OW160227Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union recently held another round in Phase II of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks [SALT]. U.S. President Carter and Secretary of State Vance also had a series of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, but no final agreements were reached. It is now reported that Vance will visit Moscow in late October to continue the talks.

Over the past 6 years--during SALT II--there have been more than 200 meetings. Since the immediate interests of both sides are involved, no agreement has been reached to date.

U.S. President Carter recently told reporters he hoped an agreement would be reached before the end of this year. He also expressed his wish for a summit meeting with Brezhnev in the near future. The accommodating attitude shown by the United States has apparently strengthened the Soviet Union's position in the SALT bargaining and encouraged it to increase its military might.

Some well-known U.S. figures are not very happy over the results of the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks. Rostow, executive committee chairman of the U.S. Committee on the Present Danger, has pointed out that the U.S.-Soviet SALT agreements are weakening U.S. military and political strength. Instead of promoting peace, the SALT agreements are fermenting war. Rostow thinks that since the end of the Vietnam war the United States has fallen from a stalemate with the USSR to near inferiority in terms of nuclear capability. This dreadful situation was caused and accelerated by the SALT agreements.

The Soviet Union has increased its strategic weapons at an annual rate of more than 8 percent. Its actual military budget is 40-80 percent higher than that of the United States. In contrast, the Carter administration's defense budget has increased only 1.8 percent annually. As a result, the United States has fallen far behind the Soviet Union in almost every field militarily. Rostow has repeatedly and emphatically stressed that trusting the SALT agreements to promote peace and detente is a mistake.

Nine U.S. senators have jointly written to President Carter expressing their disapproval of any new SALT agreements with the Soviet Union so long as the Soviet Union continues to step up its arms expansion and military involvement in Africa. The senators believe the self-sacrificing strategic concessions made by the United States to the Russians have failed to provide anything in return from the Russians.

Jones, the new chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has strongly suggested that the United States should take a tough stand at the SALT talks. He has emphatically pointed out that whether or not a new SALT agreement is reached, U.S. military expenditures must increase.

General Haig, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, recently told the annual conference of the U.S. National Guard that the ever-growing Soviet military might imposed a threat not only to Europe but to Africa and the Middle East as well. Haig has asked the NATO nations to abide by their agreement to increase defense expenses by 3 percent annually.

CAMBODIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IENG SARY SPEAKS AT UN

OW131656Y Peking NCNA in English 1635 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, strongly condemned the world hegemonism of the expansionist big power and the regional hegemonism of Vietnam and their aggression against Democratic Kampuchea in his speech at the General Assembly this afternoon.

Ieng Sary said that Vietnam has since a long time the ambition of annexing and swallowing Kampuchea and exterminating the Kampuchea's race. The Vietnamese plan is first of all to take possession of Kampuchea and then carry on its expansion in other Southeast Asian countries.

He listed a series of facts of the Vietnamese repeated intervention and aggression against Kampuchea and even fomenting coups d'etat in Kampuchea since 1970. He pointed out: "This ambition of regional hegemonism of Vietnam squares with the expansionist plan in Southeast Asia of the expansionist big power, which has an ambition of world hegemonism. The principal aim of this expansionist big power is Europe, which is the key for its world domination." "However, as it has a world ambition, it has already tried several times to dominate Asia through what it calls 'Asian collective security system'. In this framework, Southeast Asia is a zone that it wants to dominate politically, militarily, economically, and most particularly it wants to control the maritime route through the Strait of Malacca and linking the countries of Asia, Europe and Africa. In order to carry out this strategy, the expansionist big power has used Vietnam as its pawn in Southeast Asia," he noted.

He pointed out that the mad persecutions carried out by Vietnam against the Chinese nationals and its frenzied and impudent provocations launched along the borders against China, as well as the efforts of the expansionist big power to strengthen its naval base and its missile bases in Vietnam, these all belong to their plan of surrounding China and of dominating Southeast Asia.

Referring to the situation in Southeast Asia and in Asia, he said, "The will of independence of the peoples has defeated the interferences, interventions and the plan of expansion of the expansionist power and its followers. The latter have faced about and have striven to change their attitude towards the Southeast Asian countries: Before, there were nothing but criticisms, insults and invectives; now there are nothing but diplomatic smiles, affabilities and complaisances. But in face of all these efforts and manoeuvres, the peoples and countries in Southeast Asia have constantly remained vigilant."

Speaking of the current world situation, Ieng Sary pointed out that during the past year, the struggle of the peoples and the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries and the independence- and justice-loving countries have made still more powerful strides, while the imperialist and expansionist big powers and their followers have been immersed in greater difficulties.

After introducing the big achievements both in revolution and national construction made by the Kampuchean people after liberation, Ieng Sary said: "In order to successfully build up the new society and improve their standard of living, the Kampuchean people have to wage a stubborn and bitter struggle to defend the gains of the revolution and Democratic Kampuchea."

Holds Press Conference

OW140401Y Peking NCNA in English 0317 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--"The war between Kampuchea and Vietnam is not an ordinary border conflict. This war is more and more internationalized by the Soviet Union," said Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, at a press conference here this morning.

"The Soviet Union gives armament and military equipment to Vietnam in order that Vietnam swallows Kampuchea and extends expansion in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole," he added.

Ieng Sary is here to attend the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly.

He said at the press conference that "the ends of the big power expansionists and Vietnam are not only to take possession of Kampuchea but also to take possession of Southeast Asia and force the Southeast Asian countries to accept their system of 'collective security' in Asia so as to dominate the five continents of the world".

He went on to say that since the ignominious defeat of their strategy of "lightning attack and lightning victory" they suffered last January, Vietnam and the expansionist big power have realized that they cannot take possession of Kampuchea at one go. "That's why they are carrying out diplomatic manoeuvre of smile in order to mislead the Southeast Asian, and other Asian, countries so that these countries will forget their manoeuvre of the strategy of expansion and domination," he stated.

The deputy prime minister also noted that "the true nature of Vietnam shows that it is not a non-aligned country", and that Vietnam pretends itself to be a non-aligned country only in an attempt to hide its claws. "Vietnam is strongly on the side of the Soviet Union," he observed.

Turning to the relations between Kampuchea and other Asian countries, Ieng Sary declared: "Democratic Kampuchea does not want anything except security and peace so as to build and develop the country and improve the living standards of her people." In spite of different social systems, he said, "Asian countries believe that we want to live in peace and in good neighbourhood with them."

He stressed that Democratic Kampuchea always wants to solve the problem with Vietnam peacefully. "If Vietnam ceases its aggression and abandons its ambition to swallow Kampuchea, we are ready to sign a friendship and non-aggression treaty with it anywhere, in Phnom Penh, in Hanoi or at the United Nations," he said. Replying to a question on relations between the United States and Kampuchea, Ieng Sary said: "If there is mutual respect, sincerity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, we can establish relations."

Departs for Philippines

OW152047Y Peking NCNA in English 2029 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and chairman of the Kampuchean delegation to the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, and his party left New York to Manila this morning for a visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the government of the country.

Seeing him off at the airport were In Nath, Chan Youran and Pech Bunreth, representatives of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

Present also were Vice-Chairmen Chen Chu and Lai Ya-li and other members of the Chinese delegation to the UN session; deputy permanent representative Alejandro D. Yango of the Philippines to the UN; and acting permanent observer Chon Chae-hong of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the UN. Under-Secretary General Tang Ming-chao of the United Nations was also present.

During his stay in the United States, Ieng Sary addressed the UN General Assembly at the General Debate and made friendly contacts with representatives of a number of countries here. He gave a reception here for the delegations to the current session on the evening of October 12.

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UNITED STATES

U.S. CONGRESS PASSES DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

OW131726Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States yesterday passed a record 117,300 million dollar defense appropriations bill for fiscal 1979, according to reports from Washington.

Planned defense spending for fiscal 1979 beginning October 1, 1978, increases by 5 billion dollars over fiscal 1978. It is the biggest defense appropriations bill in U.S. history.

The bill was passed against the background of an intensified Soviet-U.S. arms race. The Soviet defense spending for 1977, calculated at American prices, reached 130 billion U.S. dollars, which was "substantially larger" than that of the United States, according to a report of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency dated January 17.

In his State of the Union Address to the Congress in January, President Jimmy Carter recommended to Congress a budget to "fulfill our most pressing defence needs." The bill provides money for running the nation's military establishment, paying salaries and retirement benefits, and maintaining and procuring weapons.

The bill has now gone to President Carter for signature.

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE OFFICIALS REBUKE SOVIET ATTACKS ON PRC-JAPAN TREATY

OW151700Y Peking NCNA in English 1633 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--Japanese speakers at the recent Japan-USSR forum on Asian security held in Tashkent rebuked their Soviet counterparts' attack on the Sino-Japanese treaty. They emphatically pointed out that the USSR has no right to occupy Japan's four northern islands, according to a report in the Tokyo newspaper, SANKEI SHIMBUN (INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC NEWS).

The forum held between October 5 and 7 was sponsored by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the SANKEI SHIMBUN and the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries mainly "to explore the orientation of new Japanese-Soviet relations after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship", the report said.

Speaking at the forum, Dmitriy Petrov, chief of the Japan section of the Research Institute for the Far East of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, declared: "The worst thing that hampers Soviet-Japanese relations today is the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship." He blustered that Japan "is now inclined to develop its relations with China on an anti-Soviet basis" and that "under the circumstances the USSR will in no case accede to the Japanese talk about the northern territories".

He told his Japanese counterparts that "the possibility of settling the issue as Japan desires simply does not exist" and that "the more often Japan raises the demand, the worse the Soviet-Japanese relations will be".

Petrov unreasonably blamed the Japanese side for the existing issues between the two countries.

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Soviet speakers also "strongly pressed" Japan to increase "its economic cooperation with the USSR in Siberian development". Stiliyalov, Soviet research fellow on Japanese-Soviet trade, expressed the hope that Japan would cooperate in the development of Siberia and the Far East. He accused Japan of "refusing, out of 'political and strategic reasons', to assist in the laying of the second Siberian railway or to enter into long-term economic cooperation.

Refuting the Soviet allegation that "the Sino-Japanese treaty is aimed at upsetting the equilibrium in Asia and is a step towards a Japan-U.S.-China military alliance to encircle the USSR". Japanese military analyst Osamu Vabara said: "While I visited Peking, TASS reported that I went there to conduct preliminary talks for the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese military alliance. This flew in the face of the facts. It is a good example of how the Soviet side speaks on the basis of pure fabrication."

Professor Sato of the Department of Commerce of the Yokohama Municipal University refuted the Soviet attack on the Sino-Japanese treaty saying: "Before coming to this forum, I took part in a forum called by Yugoslavia, at which scholars from many countries, both from the East and the West spoke positively of the Sino-Japanese treaty. They all hailed the fact that the two countries which unfortunately had been conflicting parties to each other now entered into amiable relations."

Japanese associate Professor Terayo strongly objected to Moscow's refusal to return the four northern islands. He pointed out that it is common knowledge in Japan that the islands are part of the Japanese territory and that the Soviet Union had no right whatever to occupy them.

Chida, member of the editorial board of SANKEI SHIMBUN who attended the forum, reported: "I really feel that Japan-USSR relations are in narrow straits."

JAPANESE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROVES JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW160935Y Peking NCNA in English 0922 GMT 16 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Oct (HSINHUA)--The bill for ratification of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty was approved by all political parties at a plenary session of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet this afternoon.

The bill was submitted immediately to the House of Councillors for deliberation.

Earlier the bill was approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN RECEIVES JAPANESE FRIENDS

OW131513Y Peking NCNA in English 1254 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct--Chinese Vice Premier Wang Chen met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Japanese friends Mitsunari Okawara, Kanji Tanaka and Asaichiro Ozawa.

Present on the occasion were Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and leading members of other departments concerned.

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The Japanese friends arrived here on September 30. They were honoured at a banquet given by Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

PENG CHUNG ATTENDS SHANGHAI BANQUET FOR JAPANESE GROUP

OW141734Y Peking NCNA in English 1656 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--One thousand and eight hundred people from various walks of life in Shanghai gathered this afternoon to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the occasion when Shanghai and Yokohama of Japan were bonded as friendship cities.

Present were Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, Vice-Chairmen Wang I-ping and Chao Hsing-chih and all members of the second citizens visiting group from Yokohama led by its Vice-Mayor Riichiro Matsumiya. Also present were Japanese Consular-General in Shanghai and Madame Taizo Asada.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice-Chairman Wang I-ping (?said) that there were busy shipping, trade and other friendly links between Yokohama and Shanghai, both being industrial-port cities. "There has been a marked increase in friendly contacts in various fields since Shanghai and Yokohama were bonded as friendship cities," he noted. He expected the two cities to play a bigger role in the economic and technical cooperation between China and Japan.

Vice-Mayor Riichiro Matsumiya said that his group had come to Shanghai with the hearty greetings and boundless feelings of friendship of the 2.7 million people in Yokohama for the people in this friendship city.

He said that although the social systems of the two countries were different, there had been frequent visits between the two cities, which were developed on the basis of friendship. "We should learn from and cooperate with each other in the future," he said.

At the meeting, the two cities exchanged banners. After the meeting, a programme of music and dances were presented by Shanghai artists. Japanese friends also sang Chinese and Japanese songs.

The 138-member delegation arrived here from Japan by air yesterday. They were warmly welcomed at the banquet given by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

JAPANESE PRISONERS RELEASED TO MARK TENG VISIT TO JAPAN

Prisoner Released 13 Oct

OW131331Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Oct (KYODO)--Yoshiharu Fukaya, 63, one of two Japanese prisoners who have been pardoned in connection with the visit to Japan by Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping left a Shanghai prison Friday, the Foreign Ministry said.

The ministry said officials of the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai were trying to confirm whether Fukaya, now at his home in Shanghai, would return to Japan or not.

The consulate general was quoted as saying that the other prisoner, Masayoshi Nakajima, 65, was still in prison as of Friday evening, but that Chinese officials would inform Japan on his release.

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Fukaya, who has a Chinese wife and four children, received a life sentence in June, 1958, after being arrested in Shanghai on espionage charges.

Nakajima was arrested on charges of antirevolutionary activities in September 1967 when he visited Shanghai as an interpreter on a freight ship and was sentenced to 20 years in prison. His wife, Miyoko, 53, resides in Japan.

The Foreign Ministry urged China to release the two Japanese prisoners after the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty in August.

Second Prisoner Released

OW141233Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Oct (KYODO)--Masayoshi Nakajima who had been serving a 20-year sentence on charges of counterrevolutionary activities in a Shanghai prison was released Saturday, according to a report reaching the Foreign Ministry from the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai.

Sixty-five-year-old Nakajima, of Fujima, Saitama Prefecture, was arrested in September, 1967 when he went to Shanghai as an interpreter aboard a Japanese freighter. He is scheduled to arrive at Narita airport Wednesday.

The report added that another Japanese Yoshiharu Fukaya, who was freed from prison Friday has not yet decided when to return to Japan. He had been held on spy charges. Both were pardoned as part of a Chinese gesture to mark Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's coming visit to Japan.

PRC EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION LEAVES JAPAN FOR CANADA

OW131616Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese educational delegation with Yung Wen-tao, vice-minister of education, as its leader and Chang Yen, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, as its advisor, left here for Canada today after a visit to Japan.

During their stay in Japan, the Chinese guests toured a number of places including Tokyo, the Tsukuba Educational Centre, Kyoto, Nara and Kanagawa and visited Tokyo University, Waseda University and a number of scientific establishments.

The delegation exchanged views with the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry on the exchange of students and mutual cooperation.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao gave a reception in honour of the Chinese delegation on October 11.

NCNA REPORTS ON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

OW131330Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--A supplementary budget for fiscal 1978 (April 1978-March 1979) was approved by the Japanese House of Councillors at the 85th extraordinary Diet session yesterday, according to a KYODO report. The 715,000 million yen supplementary budget was passed by the House of Representatives on October 6.

The drawing up of the supplementary budget in the middle of the fiscal year shows that the economic situation in Japan is not encouraging.

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The supplementary budget is intended to stimulate the economy and domestic demand so as to ensure a seven percent real economic growth in this fiscal year.

The sharp increase of Japan's foreign trade and international balance of payments surpluses in recent years, with her domestic demand and imports remaining sluggish, has caused dissatisfaction in the United States and the Western European countries. At the 7-nation summit in Bonn last July, the United States and the Common Market countries asked Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to ensure a seven percent economic growth in this fiscal year so as to increase imports and reduce Japan's current account surplus. Prime Minister Fukuda has pledged to do so.

Some members of the Japanese economic circles, however, are skeptical about the seven percent growth. The Yamaichi Research Institute of Securities and Economics forecast that the growth rate could only reach 4.8 percent and the current account surplus for the fiscal year would amount to 17,000 million dollars.

DPRK'S NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION VISITS CHENG TU, SINKIANG

OW131940Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Oct.--The Korean NODONG SINMUN delegation, led by Kim Ki-nam, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the paper's editor-in-chief, visited Chengtu and Sinkiang between 1 and 8 October.

Our Korean comrades-in-arms visited the Tuchiangyen water conservancy project and a suburban people's commune in Chengtu. On the afternoon of 7 October, Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, received editor-in-chief Kim Ki-nam and all the members of the delegation. Comrade Chao Tzu-yang briefed the Korean comrades on the remarkable changes that have taken place on various fronts in Szechwan, the agricultural front in particular, since the downfall of the "gang of four." In the evening, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang gave a banquet in honor of the Korean comrades.

While in Sinkiang, our Korean comrades made extensive contacts with workers and herdsmen. Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region CCP Committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, cordially received delegation leader Kim Ki-nam and other members of the delegation and gave a banquet in their honor.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

LE MONDE REPORTER VISITS PRC-SRV BORDER AREA

OW151844Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--The French paper LE MONDE yesterday carried a report by its special correspondent Roland-Pierre Paringaux on his recent visit to Mong Cai, a Vietnamese city near the Sino-Vietnamese frontier. From this report one can see how the Vietnamese side is creating an anti-China atmosphere.

The French correspondent wrote, "From the Vietnamese post at Xuan Hoa one can scrutinize China, at least a small part of the Kwangsi Autonomous Region. On the other side of the border river of Peilun, Chinese peasants in white dresses were peacefully labouring in the paddy fields."

"Lying at anchor at a turn of the river were the junks of refugees--Chinese residents in Vietnam who fled from Vietnam recently. The atmosphere there is so reassuring that one feels somewhat ridiculous that one comes here with the precaution of the Sioux and a helmet."

"Meanwhile," Paringaux added, "just behind us, on a Vietnamese hill-slope overhanging the river and in the deserted countryside several kilometres in depth, Vietnamese soldiers are digging and erecting defence works."

He noted, "Three-fourths of the border city of Mong Cai (in Quang Minh Province) have been deserted. More than 20,000 of the 30,000 Hoas have left the city to find refuge in China since last April." "The activity of the city, where mainly Vietnamese soldiers are strolling, seems reduced to the sharpening of bamboos. Trucks loaded with these 'secret weapons' are driving to the front and people are transplanting them into earth." He also wrote that on the streets in Mong Cai, loud-speakers are broadcasting a flood of hostile propaganda.

On the arrangement for the journalist's visit by the Vietnamese authorities, Paringaux wrote: "At first, the local authorities forbade us to see the famous bridge where grave incidents occurred repeatedly, then they forbade us to talk with Chinese residents. How can we check the accusations by Vietnam and verify 'the sinister attempt of China'? The only explanation given is: 'The Chinese officials would take you for the Soviets and consider it as a provocation...'"

A responsible provincial official of Vietnam told this correspondent: "In fact, China is declaring war on us".

Referring to the Vietnamese policy in regard to Chinese residents, Paringaux pointed out that both the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Hanoi, as China, opposed the forced Vietnamese nationality imposed by Ngo Dinh Diem in 1956. But after Hanoi's victory and the disappearance of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Vietnamese leaders have picked up the measure adopted by Ngo Dinh Diem.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HITS SRV'S UN STATEMENT AGAINST CAMBODIA

BK151542Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 14 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY on 14 October carries a short commentary entitled: "Behind an Alteration of History."

The commentary says: In a recent statement at the United Nations [General] Assembly, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach openly denigrated the great victory of the Kampuchean national liberation war. He said: The Kampuchean people have profited from the Vietnam war. Without Vietnam, the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces which were small and weak both militarily and politically, would not have been able to achieve victory.

Such a statement fully manifests Vietnam's regional hegemonism. The glorious struggle of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, who had supported one another and had fought side by side, ended not too long ago. The Vietnamese leaders' words praising the fraternal Kampuchean people for having given great and valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people, are still echoing. No one can believe that the Vietnamese authorities could have changed their tune and altered history so quickly. Why?

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The commentary concludes: Obviously, this vice foreign minister, being too infatuated with the illusion of an Indochinese federation, badly begrudged the Kampuchean people's new victories in smashing Vietnamese aggression in defence of their independence and sovereignty. According to his logic, it is the Kampuchean side and not the Vietnamese side which has carried out a betrayal, and it deserves some punishment. It is therefore not too exaggerated an observation if one says that this Vietnamese vice foreign minister is preparing public opinion for a Vietnamese new offensive against Kampuchea.

CAMBODIA SAYS SRV MIG-19 ATTACKED CAMBODIAN WORKERS

OW141250Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vietnam has dispatched its aircraft to attack Kampuchean cooperative members working in the paddy fields, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea report today.

On October 10 and 11, the radio said, a Soviet-made MIG-19 plane of Vietnam intruded into Kampuchean airspace time and again over Svay Rieng Province and strafed peasants harvesting or transplanting paddy in the fields of Bavei, Kampong Rau and Chantrea districts.

The anti-air raid force of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army counter-attacked with heavy gunfire and the enemy plane fled in confusion, it said.

VICE PREMIER CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS THAI DELEGATION

OW141330Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the Thailand's university rectors delegation led by Dr. Kasem Suwannakun, minister of university affairs and rector of Chulalongkorn University.

Thai Ambassador to China Kasem S. Kasemsi was present on the occasion. Present was Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao.

PRC RED CROSS SOCIETY DONATES MONEY TO THAI FLOOD VICTIMS

OW141403Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of China expressed deep sympathy and concern to the flood-stricken Thai people and decided to donate 50,000 yuan in cash to them, said a message it sent to the Red Cross Society of Thailand today.

The message reads:

Shocked to learn of the severe floods that hit the northeastern, northern and central parts of your country and caused great sufferings and losses to the inhabitants in the afflicted areas. The Red Cross Society of China and its entire members express deep sympathy and concern to the afflicted people. Our society has decided to donate to your society with fifty thousand yuan (RMB) in cash. Please convey to the afflicted people our solicitude.

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DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FORESTRY CONGRESS IN INDONESIA

OW131337Y Peking NCNA in English 1256 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--A nine-member Chinese forestry delegation led by Wang Pang, deputy director of the Administrative Bureau of Forestry, left here by air yesterday to attend the Eighth World Forestry Congress in Jakarta.

EUROPE

FANG I CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG, LEAVES FOR PARIS

OW141254Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and his party left here for Paris by special plane this morning after successfully winding up their friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Present at the airport to see the Chinese guests off were Gerhart Baum, minister of inner affairs of the FRG, and Lehr, director of a department of the Ministry of Research and Technology.

Also present were Chi Huai-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in the FRG, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy, as well as representatives of Overseas Chinese.

A red carpet send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew national flags of China and the FRG. Vice-Premier Fang I warmly shook hands with Minister Gerhart Baum and other friends present at the airport, bidding farewell to each other. While the special plane was leaving the territorial space of FRG, Vice-Premier Fang I dispatched messages of gratitude to President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Minister of Research and Technology Volker Hauff, expressing thanks to them for their sincere hospitality shown to him during his stay in the Federal Republic of Germany.

On the previous day, Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I held talks with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, minister of economics. Fang I and his party toured the Krupp Iron and Steel Company in Essen where they went round several workshops and showed interest in automatic control technique in producing iron and steel. They also visited the Bergbauforschung Institute in Essen.

On October 12 Vice-Premier Fang I and his party paid a visit to the Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Centre in Baden-Wuerttemberg and the Daimler-Benz AG Company, the biggest truck factory in Europe. The company established relations with China in 1949 and has exported to China a lot of trucks of various kinds since then.

Arrives in Paris

OW141238Y Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I arrived here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to France at the invitation of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Vice-Premier Fang I was warmly welcomed by Prime Minister Barre at the Orly Airport where a welcoming ceremony was held.

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Fang I, Barre Welcoming Speeches

OW141414Y Peking NCNA in English 1403 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I arrived here from Peking by special plane this morning on an official friendly visit to France at the invitation of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Upon his arrival at the Orly Airport, Vice-Premier Fang I was welcomed by Prime Minister Barre, Secretary of State in Charge of Research Pierre Aigrain and Military Governor of Paris De Barry. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was also on hand.

The airport was bedecked with the national flags of China and France. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Accompanied by Prime Minister Barre, Vice-Premier Fang I reviewed the guard of honour.

Walking over a long red carpet, Vice-Premier Fang I and his party were guided to the Salon d'Honneur where he met other French senior officials and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy, as well as representatives of Chinese residents in France.

In a welcoming speech, Prime Minister Barre said that Vice-Premier Fang I's visit "is entered in a series of forthcoming regular high-level visits. But it also marks a new stage on the way of our cooperation." He added, "In enlarging our dialogue in the cultural, scientific and technical domains, we are contributing to making this cooperation as fruitful as possible for our two peoples."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Fang I expressed profound gratitude to French friends for their warm welcome. He said, "Entrusted by the Chinese Government and people as well as the Chinese scientific and technological circles, I have come to your country for a visit, with the sincere wishes to further enhance our friendship, strengthen our cooperation and learn from the French people. I am deeply convinced that our visit will surely be crowned with full success."

14 Oct Luncheon Speeches

OW142243Y Peking NCNA in English 2221 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I today extolled the traditional and profound friendship between the French and Chinese peoples and the wide prospects of the development of cooperation in science and technology between the two countries.

The French and Chinese leaders warmly toasted to each other at a luncheon given by the French prime minister in honour of the visiting Chinese vice-premier.

In his speech Prime Minister Barre said: "Your visit to France has once again demonstrated the deepening of the cooperation between our two countries and the harmonious development of our cultural, scientific and technological exchanges."

He said: "The French Government holds that France and China should intensify their dialogue initiated in line with the will expressed by General de Gaulle and Chairman Mao Tsetung in 1964."

He added: "Your visit will be made under the guidance of our common desire to strengthen the concrete links of all kinds between our two countries. Because without the economic, technical and scientific progress it is impossible for France or China to make, as they desire their voice heard and contribute to the prosperity and peace of the world."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Fang I recalled the traditional and deep-rooted friendship between the Chinese and French peoples and the incessant development of the relations in politics, economy, science, technology, culture and other fields between the two countries since the establishment of their diplomatic relations. He said: "At the beginning of this year, Prime Minister Raymond Barre visited China, and our two sides reached an agreement on cooperation in science and technology, thus ushering in a new stage in the scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries. This time, a protocol on supplementary items to the cooperation in science and technology is going to be signed after further consultations. This foretells the extremely wide prospects for cooperation in science and technology between our two countries."

Vice-Premier Fang I paid high tribute to the important contributions made by the great French people to the human civilization and world science and technology in history and in the contemporary age.

Vice-Premier Fang I said that the Chinese people are struggling strenuously to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. In order to build the country, China needs long-standing peaceful international circumstances. The Chinese people have one thousand and one reasons to need peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation with all countries in the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They do not have a single reason to resort to force and threat of force in the relations among countries. We will firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, never seek hegemony and, at the same time, oppose any acts of hegemonism and policy of aggression and war. We, together with the French people and other European peoples, are willing to make concerted effort to safeguard their independence and security and defend world peace.

The luncheon proceeded in a mood of warmth and friendship. Present on the Chinese side were Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. On the French side were Louis de Guiringaud, minister of foreign affairs, and Madame Alice Saunier-Seite, minister of universities.

Fang I Meets Secretary for Research

OW150123Y Peking NCNA in English 0100 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I held talks here this afternoon with Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of research attached to the prime minister. Pierre Aigrain gave a dinner in the evening in honour of the Chinese vice-premier and his party.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA DEPARTS BRITAIN 14 OCTOBER

OW140341Y Peking NCNA in English 0332 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] London, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here this morning for home at the conclusion of his four-day visit to Britain.

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During his stay in Britain, Huang Hua met British Prime Minister James Callaghan, held talks with Foreign Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs David Owen, and had friendly exchanges with Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, Secretary of State for Education and Science Shirley Williams and Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley.

Huang Hua also had separate meetings with the Conservative Party leader, Margaret Thatcher, and the former British prime minister, Edward Heath. The Chinese foreign minister visited a telecommunications company and Cambridge University.

Last evening, Huang Hua told British journalists that "our visit to Britain is successful and fruitful." He pointed out that the meetings and talks with the British side "have no doubt contributed to better mutual understanding and increased cooperation between our two countries. It transpires from the talks that our two sides hold identical or similar views on quite a number of today's major international issues. Both of our countries share a common desire for the further development of friendly exchanges and for mutually beneficial cooperation in the political, economic, trade, cultural and scientific and technological fields. We believe that through our common efforts, there are broad prospects for the development of friendly relations between China and Britain."

Huang Hua also answered questions raised by journalists in respect to China's views on a number of international problems.

Owen Comments on Visit

OW140952Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] London, 14 Oct (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here last night on his way back to Peking. Mr Huang stopped briefly in Paris and took off again this morning. Originally scheduled to depart from Britain this morning, the Chinese minister left the British Isles the previous day because of the threat of possible air flight delays due to fog.

During his four-day official visit to Britain, the Chinese foreign minister met a number of political leaders, including British opposite number David Owen with whom he conferred for 10 hours.

Mr Huang reportedly failed to convince British Government leaders of the need for the nine European Economic Community (EEC) countries to join China in a common front against what Peking regards as the Soviet threat.

But, although many areas of disagreement still remained, Mr Owen said they had reached "a wide area of agreement", bilateral relations between China and Britain were now "far deeper" than before Mr. Huang's visit, Mr. Owens added.

As a result of the talks, Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is to make an official visit to Britain next year and Britain's Premier James Callaghan will make a return visit to China accompanied by Mr Owen.

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VICE PREMIER KU MU MEETS BRITISH INDUSTRY DELEGATION

OW131620Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu met a British industrialists mission here this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu said to the British friends that there had been more and more visits between China and Britain in recent years. There were broad areas of cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, monetary, scientific, technological and cultural affairs. Continued relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries entirely conformed to the interests of the two peoples, he noted.

Mission leader Lord Roll told Vice-Premier Ku Mu that members of the mission were industrialists and businessmen in transport, farm machinery, petroleum, mining, metal, banking, medical equipment and food processing. They already had wide contacts with Chinese departments concerned on business matters of common interests. He said that they were ready to cooperate with China in her process of realizing the four modernizations.

E.T. Davies, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy here, was present on the occasion. Also present was Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The mission arrived here on October 8. In the evening, Chairman Wang Yao-ting gave a banquet in honour of the British friends, who will shortly leave here for southern China, and then go home.

PRC MAY ACCEPT FOREIGN LOANS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW141022Y Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct (AFP)--China might accept loans from foreign governments to help speed up its economic development, Chinese officials told a visiting British trade delegation here.

"China is now prepared to consider proposals for government to government loans", Chinese officials told the British delegation headed by Lord Roll this week.

Lord Roll was again informed of China's new attitude when he met Deputy Premier and economic expert Ku Mu here yesterday.

If China was to accept loans from foreign governments it would totally break with a policy which has so far consisted in counting on its own resources. An acceptance of such loans--which are usually granted by industrialised nations to assist developing countries--would indicate that China was finding difficulties in financing all its modernisation projects on its own.

China has already softened its attitude by accepting credits for the purchase of foreign technology since the introduction of a new economic policy after the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Chinese officials however told Lord Roll that China was not prepared to accept direct foreign equity in Chinese industry in the form of semi-public companies.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

KENG PIAO MEETS GUINEAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS

OW131734Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Conakry, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon Lansana Diane, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and general inspector of the Democratic Party of Guinea and minister of justice, and Louis Holie, minister of live-stock, fisheries and management. They will soon lead a delegation of the Guinean Democratic Party to visit China. The Chinese vice-premier had a cordial and friendly talk with the leader and deputy leader of the Guinean delegation.

Leaves Guinea for Mali

OW131326Y Peking NCNA in English 1313 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Conakry, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China left here by special plane for Mali this morning at the end of his official, friendly visit to Guinea; he was seen off at the airport by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui and other high-ranking officials.

Airport Sendoff Ceremony

OW132136Y Peking NCNA in English 2110 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Conakry, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang have successfully concluded an official friendship visit to Guinea and left here by special plane for Mali this morning.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party and president of the Republic of Guinea, and Lansana Beavogui, prime minister, saw the Chinese guests off at the airport.

President Sekou Toure and Prime Minister Beavogui met the Chinese vice-premier at his residence this morning and accompanied him to the People's Palace Square and then to the airport. Many inhabitants of the capital along the streets waved to the motorcade of the Chinese guests. At the People's Palace Square, they met crowds of people who wished the Chinese guests a good journey.

A grand seeing-off ceremony was held at the airport. Keng Piao in the company of President Toure reviewed a guard of honor.

Before ascending the plane, Vice-Premier Keng Piao said to President Toure: "I thank you very much for your warm hospitality." The president replied: "I should like to express my sincere thanks for your visit." Then, they enthusiastically shook hands and waved to the masses of the people.

Seeing the Chinese vice-premier off were also: Ismael Toure, minister in the field of economy and finance; Moussa Diakite, minister in the field of the interior and security; Mamady Keita, minister in the field of culture and education; N'famara Keita, minister in the field of the rural development; Abdoulaye Toure, minister in the field of trade and communications; Camara Damaantang, president of the legislative assembly; Fily Sissoko, minister of foreign affairs; Alafay Kourouma, minister of national defence; Lansana Diane, minister of justice; Senainon Behanzin, minister of information and ideology; and other ministers.

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Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Peng Hua and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here, and representatives of the Chinese experts working in Guinea were also present.

Present also were diplomatic envoys of some countries here.

Arrives in Mali

OW131735Y Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bamako, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Chao Lan-Hsiang, arrived here at noon today on an official and friendly visit to Mali at the invitation of the Malian Government.

The Chinese guests were met at the airport by Amadou Baba Diarra, vice-president of the Military Committee for National Liberation and minister of finance and commerce of Mali and Madame Diarra as well as all the members of the committee and the Malian Government who are now in the capital.

Singing folk songs and dancing national dances to the rhythm of Mali's national music, hundreds of Malian people from various strata, in their holiday best, gathered at the airport and gave the Chinese vice-premier and his party a rousing welcome.

Received by Vice President

OW141850Y Peking NCNA in English 1804 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bamako, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held talks here this morning with Amadou Baba Diarra, vice-president of the Military Committee for National Liberation and minister of finance and trade of the Republic of Mali.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Assistant Foreign Minister Lin Chung, Chinese Ambassador to Mali Fan Tso-kai. On the Malian side were Missa Kone, member of the Military Committee for National Liberation and minister of public health and social affairs, Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Sinali Thera, Malian ambassador to China.

Before the talks, the Chinese vice-premier called on Vice-President Amadou Baba Diarra and had a warm and friendly conversation with him.

GUINEAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC VISIT

OW132138Y Peking NCNA in English 2049 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Conakry, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Democratic Party of Guinea left here this morning for China on a friendly visit.

The delegation is headed by Lansana Diane, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, inspector general of the party and state and minister of justice. Its deputy head is Louis Holie, minister of livestock, fisheries, and management.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Camara Damantang, permanent secretary of the Democratic Party and president of the legislative assembly, and Chinese Ambassador to the country Peng Hua.

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Welcoming Banquet Held

OW151724Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--The International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the Democratic Party of Guinea headed by Diane Lansana, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of justice.

The distinguished guests from Guinea arrived in Peking by air this morning. They will exchange views with the Chinese side on issues of common concern and exchange experience. The Guinean friends will also pay a visit to Peking and other places in China.

The banquet was presided over by Wu Hsueh-chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. Attending the banquet were Ho Kang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of the Supreme People's Court, national workers, women and youth organizations, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and other departments concerned. Guinean Ambassador to China Daouda Kourouma attended.

In his speech at the banquet, Wu Hsueh-chien said that the visit to China by the Democratic Party of Guinea added a new channel to the friendly contacts between the Chinese and Guinean peoples. This visit, he continued, would surely enhance their mutual trust and understanding.

Head of the delegation Lansana noted in his speech that the warm welcome recently accorded to Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao by the Guinean people had shown the sentiments of active solidarity of the Guinean and Chinese people. He expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between Guinea and China would steadily grow.

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS HOME 13 OCTOBER

OW132225Y Peking NCNA in English 2216 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--A Zambian military goodwill delegation led by Grey Zulu returned home this afternoon after visiting China and Korea.

It was welcomed at the airport by Minister of Home Affairs Wilted Phiri, Commander of the Defence Force Zulu and Inspector General of Police Crispin Katukula.

Chinese Ambassador Ko Pu-Hai and charge d'affaires ad interim [name indistinct] of Korea were also present.

TANZANIAN DELEGATION LEAVES CANTON FOR HOME 14 OCTOBER

OW141419Y Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 14 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) delegation led by Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, member of the CCM Central Committee, Chairman of the CCM Standing Committee on Party Affairs and minister of defence and national service, left Canton for home via Shumchun.

It was seen off at the railway station by Chiao Lin-i, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, standing secretary of the Canton provincial party committee and first secretary of the Canton city party committee, and Chung Ming, secretary of the Canton city party committee.

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The Tanzanian friends arrived in Canton from Pyongyang by special plane yesterday evening on their way home after their friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were honoured at a banquet by the Kwangtung provincial party committee later that evening.

ULANFU RECEIVES SUDANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW160850Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 16 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Oct (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the Sudanese-Chinese Friendship Association led by 'Abdallah al-Hasan Khidr, general secretary of the Sudanese National Council for Solidarity, Friendship and Peace.

Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah was present.

Present were Lo Shih-kao, vice-president, and Wen Peng-chiu, Standing Council member, of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC TRADE DELEGATION

OW141255Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, president of the Military Committee for National Recovery of Mauritania, received Chen Chieh, leader, and Wang Li-ching, deputy leader, of the visiting Chinese Government trade delegation here this afternoon, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

President Saleck spoke highly of the friendship and friendly cooperation between Mauritania and China and expressed the hope that this friendship and cooperation would be further consolidated and developed.

The president hosted a dinner at the presidential residence this evening in honour of the Chinese delegation.

Sidi Ahmed Ould Bnejara, Mauritanian minister of finance and commerce, received all members of the Chinese delegation this morning. After the reception, the Chinese delegation held talks with their counterpart.

The delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to Mauritania at the invitation of the Mauritanian Government.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA CANCELS STOPOVER IN IRAN

OW141008Y Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 14 Oct (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has cancelled a proposed stopover in Tehran this evening (Saturday), informed Chinese sources told AFP today.

The minister was originally scheduled to halt in Tehran briefly on his way from Paris to Peking today.

No reason for the change in the programme was given by the sources, but the continuing unrest in Iran could have prompted the minister to skip Tehran, observers added. Huang Hua visited Tehran for three days in June this year, and again with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for four days from August 29 to September. [as received]

NCNA CORRESPONDENT SCORES RHODESIA'S RACIAL POLICIES

OW141340Y Peking NCNA in English 1319 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct (HSINHUA correspondent)--The Rhodesian authorities announced on October 10 that it will "abolish" all racial discrimination in Rhodesia. The measures for ending racial discrimination, however, are subject to the approval of "parliament" and the acceptance by a "referendum". Consequently, they cannot take effect within this year. So the proclamation is nothing but a new trick the Smith regime is playing to maintain the white racist rule in a quandary.

In housing, for example, the regime said that it was going to repeal the Land Tenure Act which divides the country into white and black areas, and to make white areas open to all races, but the "character and standard" of white residential areas are to be maintained by law. And even if a black could afford to buy or rent a house in a white area, the white landlords still could refuse to sell or rent.

In education, black children will have to pass language and education ability tests to enter hitherto whites-only state schools, and their parents would have to occupy or lease property in the schools' zone. In health and medicine, only those blacks who could pay the high hospital costs could be treated in hospitals designated as whites-only. A white "minister" of the racist regime admitted that economic barriers would replace race discrimination in some areas. The measures were accompanied by curbs designed to "retain and maintain standards".

The blacks are discontented with these measures. They do not believe that their position will change much. "I can't see any change," said a black shopgirl. "I work in a shop but it seems that if a new girl comes, a European, you find that her pay is double yours." An office messenger said: "If there is no more money for the people, they can't leave where they are. So nothing has changed". One black business man said: "As it is, the new scheme is all designed to protect the whites." All these stark realities made the blacks see through the nature of the new trick played by the racial regime.

The white rulers in Rhodesia have long brutally carried out policies of racial discrimination and apartheid. During the last one hundred years, the white regime promulgated no less than 60 acts and laws to discriminate against and oppress the Africans. Blacks were driven to barren "reserves" and were deprived of all political rights.

Pressurized by the Zimbabwean people's resistance and international public opinion in recent years, the Smith regime has stepped up its persecution and suppression of the black people, while employing political deception to maintain its racist rule. Now that Smith has failed to hoodwink the Zimbabwean people with his "internal settlement" scheme, he has to resort to more vicious and more cunning reactionary dual tactics.

While proclaiming the "abolition" of all racial discrimination by the Rhodesian authorities, the military announced recently that they killed more than 70 guerrillas and civilians in air and ground attacks in southeastern Rhodesia. The fresh crimes committed by the Smith regime can only prove that the "abolition" of racial discrimination is hypocritical.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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PEKING COMMANDER CHEN HSI-LIEN'S DISMISSAL REPORTED

OW141503Y Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct (AFP)--Gen Chen Hsi-lien, a deputy premier and member of the party Politburo, seemed to have been dismissed from the key post of commander of the Peking Military Region, an informed foreign military source said here today, citing the party Central Committee's International Liaison Department. His successor was not immediately known. The source said the 65-year-old Gen Chen was however retaining his posts in the (? Politburo) and government.

If the report turns out to be correct, Gen Chen will be the fourth Chinese leader to be dismissed in less than a month. The others were Liaoning Province Chief Tseng Shao-shan, Peking Mayor Wu Te, and Inner Mongolia Chief Yu Tai-chung. The decisions seem to have been decided about a week ago at a meeting of the party's Central Committee held before the Trade Union Congress.

There are similarities in the cases of Gen Chen and Mr Wu. Both have been attacked in the same big-character wall posters in Peking. The posters linked them with the so-called "gang of four." The posters reproached Gen Chen for his "cruel orders" in putting down the violent demonstrations in Peking's Tienanmen Square on April 5, 1976.

Gen Chen has also been attacked in wall posters in Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province and of the Northwestern Military Region which Gen Chen commanded for 15 years until his transfer to Peking in 1974.

The posters called him an "agent" for "the gang of four" and for the late Marshal Lin Biao. Marshal Lin, defense minister and designated successor to Mao Tse-tung, was officially announced to have died in a plane crash in September 1971 after allegedly failing in an anti-Mao coup.

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS WU TE DISMISSED AS PEKING MAYOR

OW131259Y Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct (AFP)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman today confirmed the dismissal of Peking's Mayor Wu Te and his replacement by Mayor of Tientsin Lin Hu-chia. The spokesman said that Mr Wu had been transferred to work in the central administration and "relieved of his responsibilities in the Peking Municipality.

A member of the Communist Party Politburo, 64-year-old Mr Wu had been first secretary of the Peking municipal communist party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee. Mr Lin is believed to have been replaced at the head of the Tientsin Municipality by Chen Wei-ta, an official from the coastal province of Chekiang, according to persistent but unconfirmed reports.

Mr Chen, a former victim of the Cultural Revolution, has been one of Chekiang's communist party committee secretaries, and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

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Mr Wu's political influence at the head of Peking Municipality had been progressively waning, and his transfer to unspecified central administrative duties was probably designed to "save his face," observers here said.

The same procedure was used at the beginning of the year when Saifudin, then top official of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region lost his job, but retained his position as an alternate member of the Communist Party Politburo.

Mr Wu had been a target of bitter criticism from the public since the fall of the disgraced gang of four leaders led by Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching.

Recently the official press had begun to criticize the way the municipal leaders were running Peking, which Mr Wu had headed since the Cultural Revolution. Future explanations of Mr Wu's dismissal will probably hinge on these complaints, observers said. Mr Wu is the highest level Chinese leader to be discredited since the arrest of the "gang of four" in October 1976.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA RETURNS TO PEKING

OW150752Y Peking NCNA in English 0739 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned to Peking this morning by plane.

Minister Huang Hua at the head of the Chinese delegation attended the 33 session of UN General Assembly and paid friendly visits to Greece, Italy and Britain.

Greeting at the airport were Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, Han Nien-lung, Chang Hai-feng and Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign ministers, Wei Yung-ching, director of the Protocol Department and Ling Ching, director of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences and Treaty and Law, of the Foreign Ministry.

George Sioris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Greek Embassy, Felice Scauso, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Italian Embassy and E.T. Davies, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy in Peking were also present.

Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister who accompanied Huang Hua on the visit also returned here aboard the same plane.

INTERMENT CEREMONY HELD FOR FORMER NPC DEPUTY YU HSIN-CHING

OW131752Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 10 Oct 78 CW

[Excerpt] Peking, 10 Oct--A service was held on the afternoon of 9 October at the auditorium of Peking's Papaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries to inter the ashes of the late Mr Yu Hsin-ching [0151 1800 32379], deputy to the Third NPC, deputy secretary general of the Third NPC Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Fourth Peking Municipal CPPCC Committee and Central Standing Committee member of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Mr Yu Hsin-ching died in Peking on 4 September 1966 at the age of 66.

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Wreaths were sent by Ulanfu, Liao Cheng-chih and Chi Peng-fei, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council; Hsi Chung-hsun, vice chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chu Yun-shan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Chi Yen-ming, general secretary of the CPPCC National Committee. Wreaths were also sent by the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CPPCC Department of United Front Work, the CPPCC National Committee, the Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Government Offices Bureau of the State Council, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and the Peking Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the ceremony while Wu Hsin-yu, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, delivered the memorial speech.

10TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CYL TO OPEN 16 OCTOBER

OW131724Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League [CYL] is to open in Peking on October 16. This was announced by the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth National Congress of the league.

The Preparatory Committee meeting was held from October 11 to 13. It examined and discussed the work report to be delivered at the Tenth National Congress, the draft constitution of the Chinese Communist Youth League to be adopted at the congress and the report on the revision of the constitution.

The meeting also discussed the Communist Youth League song, the draft constitution of the Chinese Pioneers and the song of the pioneers.

Forty-five members including the leading members of the Preparatory Committee attended this session.

Youth Greets Congress With Achievements

OW150910Y Peking NCNA in English 0814 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--Young Chinese people are greeting the coming Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League with new achievements.

The May 4th circular on convening the congress issued by the party Central Committee has received a warm response. On the eve of the congress, the Preparatory Committee received two presentations, one of 20 language and mathematics examination papers, the other an iron rock core.

The papers came from Chiachsieh primary school in Yuncheng County of Shansi Province. It was after much discussion that the 20 young pioneers decided to send the papers which had full marks as a present to the coming congress. Part of their message of greeting reads: "We pledge to study hard at science and cultural knowledge like those Youth League members, our big brothers and sisters in order to be able to make contributions in the future."

The rock core was from 300 Youth League members and their fellow team members of the second prospecting team of the Geological Bureau of Hopei Province. They brought the core from 1,100 metres underground. The present is an expression of their determination to achieve the four modernizations.

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In a smelting plant in the northeastern industrial city of Shenyang, young workers have since May recovered precious metals equal to 10,000 ounces of gold.

The Youth League committee at the No 3 Steel Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company called on young workers to produce an extra 10,000 tons of steel from May to the opening of the congress. It turned out that the Yaochin furnace alone produced 8,500 tons in less than a month following the call.

In the Kailuan coal mine in Tangshan which was hit by a strong earthquake two years ago, 48,000 Youth League members and other young people have extracted an additional 110,000 tons of coal since May. They have also saved 1.04 million yuan by making use of materials repaired and recovered. 1,240 young miners and 51 youth shock brigades have thus produced more than a quota for the whole of 1978.

Members Greet Forthcoming Congress

OW141001Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct--Filled with revolutionary pride, the broad masses of Communist Youth League (CYL) members and young people throughout the country have taken concrete action to welcome the convocation of the 10th national CYL congress.

Some 14 years have passed since the conclusion of the Ninth CYL National Congress. After the circular on holding the 10th CYL National Congress was issued by the CCP Central Committee on 4 May this year, CYL congresses, enlarged plenary sessions of CYL committees and CYL representative meetings were held in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to sum up CYL work and elect delegates to the 10th CYL National Congress.

The meeting exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in undermining the youth movement. Motivated by their criminal plots to usurp party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" completely negated the achievements in Youth League work, slanderously described the Youth League as an "out-and-out revisionist organization," a "production league" and "recreation league," unscrupulously tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions on the orientation of the youth movement and frenziedly attempted to win over the younger generation from the proletariat. They vilified revolutionary veteran cadres as members of the "home-going legion," instigated the "children's league to topple the home-going legion," opposed the young people taking the road of becoming both Red and expert and lauded Chang Tieh-sheng-type "anti-adverse current heroes who are both illiterate and hooligans," thus causing serious damage to the CYL organizations and the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of league members and young people in our society. Everybody pledged to thoroughly settle the scores with Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate their pernicious influence and restore as well as carry forward the CYL's glorious traditions.

Activities for "becoming vanguard in the New Long March" and "contributing our youth to the four modernizations" have been extensively carried out by the masses of league members and young people in all parts of China to welcome the opening of the 10th CYL National Congress. Youth shock brigades have emerged one after another on Shanghai's industry, communications, finance, trade and capital construction fronts, and a campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them and help the less advanced, is being carried out by these brigades with increasing vigor. Mao I-chun, Wang Chien-chiang and four other youth were named as trail blazers of the New Long March by the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee over the past 6 months.

Another group of trail blazers were named at a meeting of youth activists called by the municipal CYL committee on 12 October. The three youth furnaces of Anshan Iron-Steel Company, which have maintained the peak record of steel output turned out by the same type of furnaces throughout the country for several consecutive months, recently produced another 10,000 tons of steel.

Some 1.2 million mou of barren land have been reclaimed by 142 youth teams organized by the state farms in Heilungkiang Province. Youth of this province have also planted 25 million trees for the state. Aside from guaranteeing the fulfillment of production tasks, the masses of Youth League members in Lanchow Railway Bureau have also utilized their own time to repair old equipment, recover discarded materials, launch technical innovations and engage in the movement to increase production and practice economy in efforts to welcome the opening of the 10th CYL National Congress. The Youth League Committee of Kirin Railway Bureau has led the masses of league members and young workers to work still harder with firm determination so as to create greater wealth for the state to greet the opening of the 10th CYL National Congress.

Previous National Congresses Reviewed

OW151250Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 October (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Youth League was set up in October 1920 in Hunan at the same time as the Communist Group (?predecessor of the Chinese Communist Party) which was formed under the auspices of Mao Tsetung. It was then called the Chinese Socialist Youth League. Nine national congresses have been held since then.

The First Congress, held in May 1922, in Kwangchow, adopted the programme and constitution of the league and set up the national leading body. The programme established that the league was "the organization of youth Chinese proletariat" and its tasks were to "foster a revolutionary spirit in youth" and "fight for the total emancipation of the proletariat and the realization of communism in its first phase" in China. Twenty-five delegates attended this congress, representing some 5,000 league members.

The Second National Congress was held in August 1923, in Nanking. It discussed mainly how to implement the Third National Party Congress' line of establishing a united front with the Kuomintang headed by Sun Yat-sen. The meeting adopted a resolution, defining its main duty as "educating young workers, peasants and students in communism and the theory of national revolution".

In January, 1925, the league convened its Third National Congress in Shanghai, which called for intensified efforts to carry out education in Marxism-Leninism among young labourers and recruit large numbers of young labourers. The congress decided to change the name of the league to "The Chinese Communist Youth League".

The Fourth National Congress took place in May, 1927, in Wuhan at the critical period when the Kuomintang rightists headed by Chiang Kai-shek had staged a counter-revolutionary coup and slaughtered the communists, Communist Youth League members and other workers and peasants in large numbers. The congress unanimously voted support for the Fifth National Party Congress's view of the future of the Chinese Revolution and set forth the tasks of leading the young workers and peasants in a struggle for leadership over the revolution and for expanding the agrarian revolution and establishing the worker-peasant self-defence forces, and of leading the young workers and peasants in the struggle for better living and against oppression.

The Fifth National Congress was held in Moscow in July, 1928 following the sixth national party congress which summed up the experience and lessons in the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War, criticized Chen Tu-hsiu's capitulationist line and Chu Chiu-pai's error of "left" adventurism and ascertained that the Chinese Revolution remained a bourgeois democratic revolution and issued the ten-point programme for the democratic revolution including the founding of the Red Army and distribution of land. In the light of the guidelines from this party congress, the league congress fixed the tasks for the coming period as "rallying the broad masses of young labourers round the party, encouraging them to participate in the revolutionary struggles, helping the party prepare for an armed uprising to overthrow the present regime and establish the worker-peasant democratic political power."

In November, 1935, the party Central Committee decided to make the Communist Youth League a more widely representative youth organization working against the Japanese aggressors and for national salvation to meet the needs of establishing the anti-Japanese national united front. A variety of youth organizations sprang up after that. These included the Chinese National Liberation Vanguard, the Youth National Salvation Society and the Vanguard Youth Against Japanese Invasion. In the anti-Japanese base areas, they were rallied under the name "The Youth Society Against Japanese Aggression and for National Salvation." After the victory in the war against Japanese aggression, in view of the fact that such youth organizations as the youth society against Japanese aggression and for national salvation fell short of the needs of young activists, the party Central Committee proposed in October, 1946, to set up an organization for advanced youth activists. This was the New Democratic Youth League of China. After two years of trying out the new organization in some places, the party Central Committee adopted an official resolution to establish such organization all over the country on January 1, 1949. In April the same year, the First National Congress of the New Democratic Youth League was held in Peking. More than 300 delegates attended, representing 190,000 league members. This was the Sixth National Congress of the Youth League. Chairman Mao wrote an inscription for the congress, instructing members to "work side by side with other youth and to lead them into studying hard and developing production." He also received the delegates.

The New Democratic Youth League held its Second National Congress between June 23 and July 2, 1953 to discuss the tasks of the league for the First Five-Year Plan period that began that year. The congress heard and adopted Hu Yao-pang's report "Unite With the Youth of the Whole Country and March Ahead Courageously in a Massive Contingent To Build the Motherland." Chairman Mao received all the delegates and expressed the hope that they would "keep fit, study well and work well." The congress decided to help young people fulfil Chairman Mao's wishes as the general task of the Youth League work.

In May, 1957, the Third National Congress of the New Democratic Youth League was held in Peking, as China had basically completed the socialist transformation with respect to the ownership of the means of production. The congress heard the league's Central Committee Secretary Hu Yao-pang's report "Unite the Youth of the Whole Country To Build a New Socialist China."

The principle and tasks of the youth movement set forth at the congress for the period of socialist construction were to unite and educate the youth of the whole country and, under the leadership of the party and together with the Chinese people, work for a great socialist country at the fastest possible speed. The congress decided to change the name of the league back to its present name "The Communist Youth League of China". Chairman Mao attended the opening ceremony and Teng Hsiao-ping addressed the congress on behalf of the party Central Committee. At a meeting with the delegates, Chairman Mao said: "I wish you united as the core of leadership of the youth of the whole country". That conference was the Eighth National Congress of the Youth League.

The Ninth National Congress took place in Peking in June 1964, with 2,300 delegates attending and more than 900 observers. This was the largest ever national congress of the Youth League. Delegates came from all parts of the country, representing nearly all nationalities. Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Te of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and general secretary Teng Hsiao-ping of the party Central Committee attended the opening ceremony and received the delegates before the ceremony started.

Teng Hsiao-ping made a political report to the congress, in which he gave a detailed analysis of the excellent situation at home and abroad and expounded the question of combating modern revisionism. He called on the Chinese youth to be revolutionaries forever. Hu Yao-pang, secretary of the league Central Committee, made the report "Strive for the Revolutionization of Chinese Youth", in which he dealt with the struggle between the Marxist-Leninist line and the modern revisionist line concerning youth work and set forth the tasks of the Youth League in guiding the young people towards revolutionization.

CHINA YOUTH To Resume Publication

OW150300Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct--It has been decided that the CHINA YOUTH [0022 0948 7230 1628] journal will resume publication on 1 November. The journal, sponsored by the CYL Central Committee for all Chinese youngsters, is the organ of the Chinese Young Pioneers.

Chairman Mao wrote the inscription "study well" for the opening issue of the journal CHILDREN OF CHINA, the predecessor of CHINA YOUTH. The goal of CHINA YOUTH is: Educate youngsters in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, propagate the party's line and its major principles and policies, guide the children's activities, lead them in realizing the general task in the new period and in "studying well and making progress each day," help them develop morally, intellectually and physically, and train them to be workers with socialist consciousness and culture.

CHINA YOUTH will be published each Wednesday. Children in the fourth and fifth grades in primary schools will form its major readership and children in the third grade of primary schools and in the first grade of junior middle schools will form its secondary readership. The journal will guide the youngsters' activities and be the clarion for the Young Pioneers movement. It will feature a column for the youngsters in which they can voice their opinions, discuss problems and practice writing. Such special columns as "The Young Tiger," "Elder Sister," "Child Prodigy," and "The Mail Box of the Resourceful Grandfather" which were welcomed in the past will reappear.

Emulation of Premier Chou Advocated

OW131932Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts of CHINA YOUTH DAILY 10 October commentator's article: "Learn From Mao Tsetung as Premier Chou Did"]

[Text] The commentators's article said: As CHINA YOUTH DAILY resumes publication, we, imbued with boundless respect, have made public Comrade Chou En-lai's glorious document on learning from Mao Tsetung. This document is a profound, scientific and Marxist elucidation on how to learn from great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and his glorious thought. To study this document well is of great immediate significance in eliminating the pernicious influence of the fake left, but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line peddled by Lin Piao and the gang of four and in quickening our tempo toward realizing the four modernizations.

The article said: During the time the gang of four held sway, what many young people saw in newspapers, journals and books and what they heard over the air was in many instances, sham Mao Tsetung Thought and a set of anti-Marxist methods of study. The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four in this respect is far from being eradicated. Therefore, to understand what Mao Tsetung Thought is and how to study Mao Tsetung Thought is of primary importance for our young people.

The article said: In his whole life, Premier Chou always comprehensively and correctly applied Mao Tsetung Thought to China's revolutionary struggles. He extensively promoted the victorious development of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Premier Chou was our glorious example in learning from Mao Tsetung. To learn from Mao Tsetung as Premier Chou did is required from young people in our times.

The article pointed out: To learn from Mao Tsetung as Premier Chou did, we must try to understand the proletarian revolutionary leader from a historical-materialist point of view. To learn from Mao Tsetung as Premier Chou did, we must grasp the spirit of seeking truth from facts as contained in Mao Tsetung Thought. To learn from Mao Tsetung as Premier Chou did, we must regard Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide for action. To learn from Mao Tsetung as Premier Chou did, we must be loyal to the people and rely on them.

In conclusion, the commentator's article of the CHINA YOUTH DAILY pointed out: At present, the clarion call of the New Long March has sounded, calling on the younger generation to work hard for the magnificent cause of the four modernizations. This great historical mission demands that we truly use Mao Tsetung Thought as an incisive weapon and learn from Mao Tsetung just as Premier Chou did.

Members of the Communist Youth League and broad masses of young people: Exert your efforts!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NINTH TRADE UNION CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Yu Chiu-li, Fang I Reports

OW142231Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct--Yu Chiu-li, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, made a report at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress on 13 October and Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, prepared a written report delivered at the 14 October session of the congress. They called on the Chinese working class to quicken their steps, advance courageously and make still greater contributions for building China into a modern and powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

In his report, Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li discussed the great changes that have taken place on the economic front since the smashing of the "gang of four." He pointed out the important measures we must take at present in order to attain the splendid goal of achieving the four modernizations. He expressed his earnest demands and expectations of the masses of Chinese workers and trade unionists.

Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li called on workers to take an active part in the democratic management of enterprises and play their role as masters of their enterprises. He said: The new constitution has explicitly stipulated that workers should take part in management. Every enterprise must implement this stipulation seriously. The workers' representatives conference or the workers' congress is an important forum for displaying enterprise democracy. I hope that all enterprises conscientiously hold such a conference and make it a success. They should truly display democracy instead of practicing formalism. They should not regard the conference as a voting machine. The trade union should play the role of a bridge, constantly understand and reflect the workers' opinion and recruit and organize the workers to take part in management. The leaders of enterprises should modestly listen to the opinions of workers and trade unions, respect the rights of the trade union and bring its role into full play. The party committees and administrative leadership should not monopolize things which are within the purview and powers of the trade union. He said: To display democracy does not mean repudiation of centralism. All workers should conscientiously obey the leadership of party committees and the administration of their enterprises. The trade union should educate workers to abide by state laws and the rules and regulations of the enterprise and to struggle against anarchism.

Comrade Yu Chiu-li called on workers throughout the country to make every effort to accelerate industrial development and in particular to improve the quality of products and lower material consumption. He said: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," there has been an overall increase in industrial production. However, product quality remains very poor and material consumption remains very high in many enterprises. This is the primary obstacle to further industrial development at present. The main reason for this is the failure of some enterprises to deepen criticism of the "gang of four" and improve their management. He called on party committees and plant directors of all enterprises to personally take a hand in quality control and the control of consumption. He urged all worker comrades to have a sense of responsibility in serving the country and the people, strive to raise their technical level, strictly adhere to operational regulations and procedures and guarantee the production of up-to-standard products. At the same time, he called on trade unions to concentrate on how to improve product quality and lower material consumption, mobilize the masses to undertake technical innovations and make rational suggestions, and launch socialist emulation campaigns in a still better way.

Comrade Yu Chiu-li called on workers throughout the country to study painstakingly, raise their political consciousness constantly and strive to grasp modern science and technology. He pointed out: In order to achieve the four modernizations it is important for us to know how to study. We should study political science, economics, management, science and technology and raise our educational level. The studying of science and technology is an important task for the working class at present. Leading cadres at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the workers' study, make specific arrangements for it, and take the lead in studying. The workers must strive to learn difficult skills. All departments and enterprises should take measures to provide for the further training of all their workers on a rotational basis. The training should be completed within 2 or 3 years. This will greatly raise the workers' technical skill level. From now on, technical evaluation of workers should be conducted once a year. The evaluation will be used as an important criterion for promotion. We should build a large contingent of engineers and technicians, raise the technical level of the existing technical force, and actively train new engineers and technicians. We should seriously learn in a planned way from those foreign engineers and technicians who have come to assist us in construction. We should strive to learn all the technical data about imported equipment.

Citing a verse from a poem by Chairman Mao, Comrade Yu Chiu-li, said: "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." He said that we certainly can have a good grasp of modern technology, invent and create more, and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels if we all study hard.

Vice Premier Fang I, in a written report, described China's backward science and technology. He said the backwardness was caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and pointed out the discrepancy in labor productivity between China and advanced foreign countries. He called on workers to pay attention to our backwardness, work hard, aim high and seriously sum up experience and lessons. He called on workers to consciously bring the superiority of socialism into play, immediately mobilize and greatly heighten labor productivity in all trades and professions. He said: What should we rely on to greatly raise labor productivity? Is it sufficient to rely solely on hard work? Of course we should display the spirit of working hard, but hard work alone is not enough. In the long run, we should rely primarily on science and technology to raise labor productivity. Only by using advanced science and technology can we raise labor productivity several-fold, a dozen-fold or even several-dozen-fold. Only by using advanced science and technology can we greatly lessen physical labor and shorten work time. Therefore, our motto should be "hard work plus science." We should work hard to promote science and technology, solve difficult problems, undertake technical innovations and carry out technical revolution.

Comrade Fang I emphasized that in order to develop science and technology, we must study hard and train specialized personnel. He said: At present, the number of specialized scientific and technological personnel in China is insufficient. Moreover, the scientific and educational level of the broad masses of workers and peasants is comparatively low. This situation greatly harms modernization. To cope with this situation, at the National Science Conference Chairman Hua called for our entire nation to raise its scientific and cultural level.

He said: Chairman Hua's call has received vigorous support and enthusiastic response from the entire party, working class, and Chinese nation. A new upsurge in studying politics, culture, science, technology and management is taking shape among the masses. This meeting has put forward a demand that before the end of 1985, the technical level of one-fourth of our workers should reach the seventh skill level, that the technical level of technical school graduates should reach the fourth skill level, and that workers in general should reach the cultural level of senior middle school graduates. I desire that these goals be reached through the joint efforts of the trade unions at all levels and the entire body of worker comrades.

Comrade Fang I also discussed the results of major scientific research projects which were undertaken after the conclusion of the National Science Conference. He said with full confidence: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have attached great importance to science and technology work. People throughout the country are vigorously marching toward the modernization of science and technology and the broad masses of scientists and technicians are filled with such great enthusiasm. Our country has rich natural resources and a superior socialist system. As long as we study the laws governing the development of science and technology in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and promote the development of scientific and technological undertakings in a practical manner, an excellent situation will soon appear in which there will be more qualified people and greater achievements. Comrade Yu Chiu-li's report and Comrade Fang I's written report were warmly acclaimed by all delegates.

Ni Chih-fu Reports on Role of Workers

OW151632Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--"From now on, major issues in an enterprise should be discussed by workers' congresses or general meetings, at which leading cadres in an enterprise must report on their work to the workers, must listen to their views and accept supervision by them."

This statement was made on October 12 at the Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions in a work report delivered by Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the Peking Trade Union Council.

He said that workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads in China's enterprises should be elected by the workers. Workers' congresses in an enterprise working under the leadership of the party committee, Ni Chih-fu pointed out, were a good way of drawing the workers into enterprise management, of guaranteeing full democracy and exercising supervision of cadres. The trade union would be the functioning body between workers' congresses or general meetings, he said. Such congresses and the trade union should make regular assessment of the work in the enterprise and should have the right to suggest to higher levels that certain leading or managing personnel be punished or replaced in case of serious negligence of duty or for a bad style of work, he said.

"The trade union," Ni Chih-fu stressed, "should be the vanguard in uniting and leading the workers to fight against bureaucracy, subjectivism, violation of state law, party discipline and all other evils, and must truly protect the workers' democratic rights." He said that our trade unions should function as a true pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To make sure that the country under such a dictatorship would never change its political colour workers must be encouraged to exercise their rights, as masters of the country, participating in state affairs and managing their enterprises, Ni Chih-fu said.

Ni Emphasizes Well-Being of Workers

OW151634Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--"Trade Unions should pay close attention to the well-being of the masses of workers and protect their interests". This was a task for trade unions listed by Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress on October 12.

He refuted the anti-Marxist absurdities of the gang of four such as calling material interests for the masses revisionist and concern for the well-being of the people welfarism. "If trade unions show no concern for the masses' interests and do not speak for the workers, then what is the use of workers having trade unions?" he asked.

Ni Chih-fu pointed out that: It was imperative to foster a communist attitude to labour and to implement firmly the socialist principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" as well as to combine moral encouragement with material reward for the advanced. He called on trade unions to supervise and to give help to enterprise leadership and local government, to solve housing and other problems and to make efforts to bring together couples working at different places. He said that just as the departments concerned had planned to speed up housing construction in the cities, trade unions should mobilize workers to help carry out the plans. He also called on trade unions to do a good job in labour protection, in arranging convalescence for workers and staff members, in helping enterprise leadership run canteens, kindergartens and nurseries and other welfare establishments well, and in organizing sports and other recreational activities for workers as well as making every possible effort to improve the material and cultural lives of workers and staff members.

Ni Report on Workers' Experience

OW151638Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--The basic experience of the workers' movement in China was discussed by Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in a report at the Ninth Trade Union Congress on October 12. This consists of the following points:

(1) Uphold Communist Party leadership in the workers' movement.

To emancipate themselves and the whole mankind, the working class must be led by a Marxist political party and must be armed with Marxist theory. Over half a century ago, Chairman Mao founded the Chinese Communist Party by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the workers' movement in China. In the early days of the party, Chairman Mao took part in the workers' movement, nurtured and founded the trade unions in China. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese working class has mastered the ideological weapon of Marxism. It has not been influenced by the social democrats, has whole-heartedly believed in the Chinese Communist Party and followed unwaveringly the party and Chairman Mao. The party and Chairman Mao also relied whole-heartedly on the working class. This is the most fundamental experience the Chinese working class gained that enabled it to proceed from one victory to another in the protracted, arduous and complicated struggle of the Chinese Revolution.

(2) Bring into play the exemplary and vanguard role of the working class.

During the periods of democratic revolution or socialist revolution, the Chinese working class has always fought at the forefront of the revolution and influenced and rallied the broad masses of people through their own exemplary actions. Since the 8th Trade Union Congress in 1957, the working class has gone through and withstood great struggles against the gang of four's usurpation of party and state power.

(3) Constantly consolidate the unity of the working class ranks.

The working class is able to defeat enemies that are superior in strength because they are solidly united and highly disciplined. To usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four incited bourgeois factionalism, sabotaged working class unity and were severely criticized by Chairman Mao. Their intrigues were smashed by the working class.

(4) Form a firm alliance with the peasants.

Worker-peasant alliance is the chief source of strength for winning victory in China's revolution and construction and will remain so in successfully realizing the general task in the new period. The working class must unite with all other forces that can be united and constantly consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front.

(5) While transforming the objective world, the working class must constantly reform itself.

For decades, the Chinese working class has diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought through combining it with practice in revolutionary struggles and construction and has striven to overcome various non-proletarian ideologies. Only by so doing can it maintain forever the vanguard nature of the class.

Ni Report on Workers' Mission

OW151623Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--The historic mission of the Chinese working class for the present new period is "to make China a powerful, socialist state through the four modernizations by the end of this century and to bring China's national economy into the world's front ranks." Ni Chih-fu, a worker-member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said this in his report to China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress yesterday.

He also said that in order to speed up the completion of the new historic mission, the Chinese workers had the following urgent tasks ahead of them:

They had constantly to raise their political consciousness and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and earnestly to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao in the course of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. They also had to keep the class qualities of the proletariat and foster long-range communist ideals.

They needed to work hard to master modern science and technology and develop social productivity at high speed and to do their utmost to learn advanced technology from all countries to strengthen China's self-reliance. One-fourth of workers should strive to become seventh grade workers before the end of 1985. (There are today eight grades for Chinese factory workers. These grades are given according to skills.) The cultural level of workers generally should reach senior middle school graduate level.

A big contingent of technical and management cadres, who are both Red and expert, had to be trained so as to improve the technical and management level; at the same time, efforts had to be made to expand the ranks of the working class intellectuals, that is to train from among the workers a large number of scientists, engineers, professors, teachers, doctors, writers, artists, correspondents and Marxist theorists. Special attention had to be paid to training people of ability from among the minority nationalities.

The effort to modernize agriculture and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance on the new basis needed to be supported. Workers should make their contributions to mechanizing agriculture.

Workers had to persevere with proletarian internationalism and close their ranks with the workers the world over.

Ni on Solidarity With Workers Abroad

OW151623Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese working class should develop its friendly ties with the workers of all countries, and further strengthen its unity with the world proletariat and with revolutionary people, so as to make due contributions to the emancipation of the world proletariat and humanity's progressive cause.

This statement was made by Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, yesterday at the Ninth Chinese National Trade Union Congress.

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"Adhering to proletarian internationalism, the Chinese working class has made great efforts to support the struggles of people in other countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for winning and safeguarding national independence and social progress. The working class and other sectors of the revolutionary people in other countries have also rendered valuable support and assistance to the cause of Chinese revolution and construction," he added.

He called on Chinese workers to learn with modesty from workers in other lands their experience in struggle and their advanced science, technology and management in order to serve China's four modernizations. He also urged the Chinese working class to be resolute in freeing international dealings from great-power chauvinism.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON PLA CADRE SERVICE RULES

OW131820Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Report on LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 9 October editorial: "An Important Strategic Measure"]

[Text] The editorial said: Approved by the third session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, the "Regulations Governing Service of Cadres of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" have been promulgated and put into effect. This is a major event in our army's building and political work, a legal measure in military (?and administrative) construction for the new period. The whole army must abide by these "Regulations."

The editorial pointed out: The "Regulations" are formulated in the spirit of the new constitution, that "the state devotes major efforts to the revolutionization and modernization of the Chinese People's Liberation Army." The "Regulations" hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of cadre work in our army and sum up the experience of cadre work in our army, particularly the positive and negative experiences in waging struggles against Lin Biao and the gang of four. They stress adherence to Chairman Mao's cadre line of "appointing people on their merit" and oppose the revisionist cadre line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, "appointing people by favoritism" and "appointing people on their affiliation with the gang." They stress that cadres must be selected on the basis of the three basic principles of "three dos and don'ts" and the five requirements for revolutionary successors. They stress adherence to the principle that the party takes care of cadres. The "Regulations" specifically spell out the rules governing the selection and training of cadres, appointments, dismissals and performance evaluation, age limit for cadres on active service, (?equipment advisers) and cadres engaged in military science research, cadre welfare, retirement from active service and reserve service. They set clear-cut standards for cadres to meet politically, ideologically and in work style, discipline, professional competence and technique. All this is in line with our need to prepare for war and for long-range army building and also embodies the party's concern and care for military cadres.

The editorial points out: The "Regulations" are a good rule for cadres work in our army under our new historical conditions. Their promulgation and implementation is a major strategic measure. A very important guideline in the "Regulations" is that we seriously select and train revolutionary successors, bring into full play the role of veteran cadres and see to it that combat units gradually bring in younger cadres. This is a problem in cadre work that must be solved quickly in grasping the key link to run the army well and to be ready to fight a war.

ELIMINATING LIN PIAO'S 'PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE' URGED

OW151432Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts of LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 6 October Commentator's article: "It Is Absolutely Necessary To Eliminate the Pernicious Influence of Lin Piao and the Gang of Four"]

[Text] In his government work report at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua pointed out: "The primary task for the people of our country at present and for some time to come is still to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' and carry this great struggle through to the end." To thoroughly criticize the theories, ideologies and lines of Lin Piao and the gang of four and effectively eliminate their pernicious influence in all fields is an important component of carrying this great struggle through to the end.

Presently, those units that have basically completed their investigation work should guard against slackening their efforts and pay great attention to the task of eradicating the pernicious influence. This is a task more arduous than investigation. As for those units that have not yet successfully carried out investigations, they too should begin eradicating the pernicious influence while earnestly continuing investigation work. A successful investigation is an important prerequisite of the task to eradicate the pernicious influence. Great efforts to eradicate the pernicious influence will naturally lead to in-depth investigation. In short, all units must pay great attention to the task of eradicating the pernicious influence in order to make a real success of the third campaign in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the reactionary world outlook of Lin Piao and the gang of four were the root cause of trouble that harmed the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and socialist construction. Today, their pernicious influence still shackles our minds and constitutes an obstacle to our implementation of the various strategic measures laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with a view to righting the wrongs and our fulfillment of the general task for the new period of socialism.

Lin Piao and the gang of four for quite a long time, capitalizing on their special positions, the power they had usurped and their sham-left cloak, did their utmost to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and reactionary world outlook, both of which contained all the poisonous ideas of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The spread of their pernicious influence caused a rampant reemergence of all the counterrevolutionary garbage, including the most decadent and reactionary ideologies that had been dealt fatal blows during the socialist revolution and even during the democratic revolution. As a result, not only our national economy was pushed to the verge of collapse but, in certain aspects, a great retrogression was caused in political thinking and moral practice. Such pernicious influence is still to this date causing big problems in all fields. Experience shows that without eradicating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, our minds cannot be emancipated, confusion cannot be clarified, the reversal of right and wrong cannot be rectified, the 11th party congress' line cannot be fully implemented and the movement to "grasp the key link and run the army well, get prepared against war and fulfill the general task of the new period" will remain empty talk. In a word, it is absolutely necessary to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

We ought to take note of a current tendency--some comrades think that there is no more pernicious influence to eradicate. This is because they have underestimated the influence of the revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. In fact, not only the units that have been associated with the conspiratorial activities of Lin Piao and the gang of four are suffering from their pernicious influence but the units that have not been associated with their conspiratorial activities also are suffering from it; not only the comrades who committed mistakes during the 10th and 11th two-line struggles but those comrades who did not do so are suffering from it.

The difference only lies in the varying degrees of the pernicious effects on them. Those comrades who are suffering from the pernicious influence but do not know it themselves are simply indifferent because they have been unconsciously numbed by Lin Piao and the gang of four over too long a period of time. We should shock these comrades and tell them sharply: "You are poisoned!" so that they can sober up from the dangerous state of numbness, come to know that they have been poisoned and want to decontaminate themselves.

Whether the task of eliminating the pernicious influence and the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four have been successfully carried out depend on whether our party's traditional work style of seeking truth from facts and working honestly has been restored. This traditional work style is a matter of fundamental importance, which Lin Piao and the gang of four have most seriously undermined.

Our party always upholds loyalty and honesty--doing our work in the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts, being loyal to the party and the people, adhering to truth and always being ready to correct mistakes. These are the requisite qualities of all comrades, particularly leading cadres at all levels. Such hypocritical practices as trimming one's sails to the wind, speculating and taking advantage of opportunity, talking insincerely and cunningly and resorting to falsehood and deception have always been looked down upon as obnoxious in our revolutionary ranks. However, poisoned by the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, some people willingly behave this way and be proud of instead of being ashamed. Those seriously poisoned have even become "wind faction" followers. Some cadres have till today not yet amended their shortcomings of being dishonest. Such an evil tendency must be resolutely corrected and not be allowed to continue. To set things straight and to right wrongs, it is necessary to do this first.

We Have To See Whether We Are Genuinely Unified Ideologically and Organizationally

Lin Piao and the gang of four for quite a long time unscrupulously fanned up bourgeois factionalism, grouping people according to factions and attracting followers to their cliques. Their rampant illegitimate factional activities seriously undermined our party's centralized unity. We must thoroughly wipe out bourgeois factionalism and all unprincipled factional strife, stress party spirit and unity and have all of us march in unison.

We Have To See Whether the Unity Between the Army and the Localities and Between the Army and the People Has Improved

Our army is invincible because, most fundamentally, it serves the people wholeheartedly and is united as one with them; thus, the people consider the army their own. A few years ago, the close relationship between the army and the localities and between the army and the people eroded because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Problems abounded. We must take the initiative to consult the localities and properly solve all problems. Our army men are the sons of the people. They come from and belong to the people. We should always respect and protect the interests of the people. Under no circumstances should there be any incident involving violations of policies and laws or of the people's interests. We should conduct education in the army on the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and on the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention in order to achieve marked improvement in the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people, so that people treat us as they did the former Eighth Route Army and the Red Army.

We Have To See Whether the Sense of Organization and Discipline in the Army Has Been Strengthened

In this respect, we have more or less made marked improvement since the beginning of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. To consolidate and develop this achievement, we must lay emphasis on the cadres' exemplary role.

We should strengthen the centralized unity on the basis of widely practiced democracy and establish the good work style of respecting cadres, cherishing the fighters and enforcing strict discipline. This is where combat effectiveness develops from.

We Must See Whether the Cadre Corps Has Been Successfully Readjusted

The harm Lin Piao and the gang of four caused to our cadre line has been extremely serious. To set things straight and readjust the leading bodies today, in addition to thoroughly investigating persons and incidents associated with the gang of four's ploys to usurp party and state leadership, we must see to it that all members on all leading bodies, including cadres at the company level and basic-level units, are qualified persons.

It is necessary to act strictly in accordance with the Military Commission's regulations specifying what categories of cadres can and cannot be assigned to leading bodies. Fairness should be observed in selecting cadres and people should be appointed on merit. To assess cadres, it is necessary to assess their qualities. The style of the cadre corps should be well rectified by stressing the cadres' enterprising spirit and sense of responsibility for the revolution.

The success of the task to eradicate the pernicious influence hinges on the initiative of the leaders. Many fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four were spread far and wide through the leadership and leading organs at all levels. Leaders at all levels should dare to face the pernicious influence on themselves and take the lead to rectify the right and wrong in line, ideology and policies reversed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. Only thus can they begin to mobilize, organize and guide the mass work to eliminate the pernicious influence.

To insure concrete results in the task to eradicate the pernicious influence and prevent it from becoming embedded, leaderships at all levels must persist in a proceeding from reality and, with the main problems of their units in mind, integrate denunciation of the fallacies spread by Lin Piao and the gang of four with the readjustment of the cadre corps. For this, leading cadres must have their minds emancipated, work freely, dare to bring problems into the open and believe in their own ability to solve problems without having to wait for and rely on higher authority. They should strive to pinpoint the problems in their own units which were caused by the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four and are causing the greatest trouble and then launch thoroughgoing criticism to criticize whichever problems are most troublesome. One major problem should be tackled at a time and criticism should be linked with readjustment work so that there are "both destruction and construction" and concrete results are achieved when a problem has been criticized and solved. In so doing, a new style of work will be formed.

Making greater efforts to study theories is an important link in fulfilling the task to eradicate the pernicious influence. In the past, we were deceived by political swindlers like Lin Piao and the gang of four largely because our theoretical level was low. Now, some comrades fail to pinpoint the pernicious influence or, having pinpointed it, dare not tackle the problems as they are not bold enough and lack the all-conquering revolutionary stamina to storm the "forbidden zones" set up by Lin Piao and the gang of four. One reason for this is the lack of theoretical knowledge that renders us unable to distinguish between right and wrong.

At present, the fundamental issue related to setting things straight in the theoretical field is the principle "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth." We must diligently study Marxist-Leninist works and those by Chairman Mao and, in light of reality, discuss this principle and get a thoroughly clear idea of it. If this principle is not strictly adhered to, the principles "seek truth from facts, always proceed from reality and integrate theory with practice" will also not be actually adhered to. Consequently, the ideological confusion caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four will not be rectified in all practical work and things cannot be genuinely set straight.

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Our struggle to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four is a struggle to let Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought prevail over feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and a struggle to completely remove ideological obstacles to our realizing the four modernizations. This is a big house-cleaning conducted by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP to wipe out all garbage from the ideology of the reactionary classes. This work cannot be accomplished overnight. The firmest determination and greatest efforts are needed to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

ARMY PAPER CASTIGATES BAD WRITING STYLE DUE TO GANG'S INFLUENCE

OW142117Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] The 14 October LIBERATION ARMY DAILY carries an editor's commentary entitled "Discover the Cause From the Leadership Style--Third in a Series on Eliminating False Reports and Rectifying the Style of Writing."

The commentary says: Initial results have been achieved in denouncing the stereotyped writing of the gang of four, eliminating false reports and rectifying the style of writing. However, many problems concerning the style of writing still remain unsolved due to the immensely profound and widespread pernicious influence of the gang's stereotyped writing. Particularly conspicuous is the frequent presence of false and exaggerated newspaper reports which, confounding truth with falsehood, cause a lot of trouble.

The commentary points out: The practice of presenting false and exaggerated news reports is by no means an isolated or individual case but a byproduct of the evil tendency in the leadership style and the style of political work. Meanwhile, the fashionable craze for newspaper publicity is but a reflection of the tendency in leadership ideology and work style to delight in boasting and loathe criticism and to report only the good but not the bad things.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DENOUNCES '30-CHARACTER PRINCIPLE'

OW142111Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 14 October carries a signed article entitled "Anti-Marxist Witchcraft--a Comment on the '30-Character Principle' Jointly Concocted by Lin Piao and the Gang of Four."

The article says: Lin Piao did his utmost to propagate the "30-character principle," that is, "in studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what is studying." It is now known through investigation that this principle was jointly concocted by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

The article says: "Study and apply his works in a creative way" trumpeted in this "30-character principle" is merely a deceptive slogan aimed at suffocating Mao Tsetung Thought, preaching blind obedience and violating the principle of intergrating theory with practice. "Strive hard to apply what one is studying" listed in the "30-character principle" virtually preaches pragmatism.

WORLD LITERATURE JOURNAL RESUMES PUBLICATION

OW150908Y Peking NCNA in English 0808 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Oct (HSINHUA)--WORLD LITERATURE, a national literary journal, resumed publication today after 12 years' suspension.

The first issue carried an article on the study of foreign literature written by Feng Chih, chief editor of the journal and director of the Foreign Literature Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

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Also carried are articles recalling the contributions made by Kuo Mo-jo, late Chinese writer and poet, who had introduced foreign literature to Chinese readers for more than half a century.

Newly translated contemporary foreign literature in this issue included an excerpt from the Korean novel "Sea of Blood". Three other stories are by Branko Copic and Antonije Isakovic (Yugoslav) and Friedrich Durenmatt (Swiss). In addition, Leo Tolstoy's "Kholstomer" is carried.

"Poems Written During a China Visit" by the famous Indian poet Hemango Biswas convey his profound feelings for the Chinese people.

A long commentary, "Comment on 'Spartacus'", makes a detailed critical analysis of the ideology and artistry of the historic novel "Spartacus" by the Italian writer Raffaello Giovagnoli which was published in 1874.

The first issue also carries news on literary trends in Romania, Yugoslavia, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Lebanon, Guatemala, Britain, the United States and France.

In a note to readers, the editor said that WORLD LITERATURE is designed to introduce and comment on modern and contemporary foreign literature, proletarian literature of the world and new works from the Third World countries. Some modern writings from Western countries would be selected and accompanied by analysis and comment. Translation and introduction of classics from all over the world, oriental classic literature in particular, will continue.

The WORLD LITERATURE formerly called TRANSLATIONS was started by Lu Hsun in the early 30's. It resumed publication in 1953 and the name was changed to WORLD LITERATURE in 1959. The journal introduced foreign literature and contributed to the cultural exchange between China and other countries before it was banned in 1966.

BRIEFS

LITERATURE TEACHING FORUM--Wuhan, 2 Oct--The Ministry of Education recently held in Wuhan Municipality, Hupeh, a nationwide forum on teaching in literature departments of schools of higher learning. The forum discussed efforts to thoroughly wipe out the gang of four's pernicious influence in these departments, eliminate chaos and restore order, and build these departments into centers for training experts in Marxist theory and in socialist cultural construction and economic management. The forum was attended by teachers of literature of 58 schools of higher learning and education workers of some provinces and municipalities. Kao I, vice minister of education presided over the forum. Yu Kuang-yuan and Huan Hsiang, vice presidents of the Academy of Social Sciences, spoke. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW]

SPECIAL POSTAL STAMPS--Peking, 11 Oct--A special stamp was issued today to mark China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress which was opened here today. The stamp's design has a red flag and a rocket and three other symbols representing the four modernizations. The stamp is a color photogravure and has a face value of 8 fen (cents). [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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CHEKIANG MILITIA CONGRESS CONCLUDES 10 OCTOBER

OW130548Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Report on 10 October conclusion of second Chekiang provincial militia congress]

[Excerpts] The closing ceremony of the second Chekiang provincial militia congress was held at the Great Hall of the People in Hangchow Municipality on the afternoon of 10 October. Thanks to the joint efforts of all representatives, the second provincial militia congress, which was in session for 12 days, came to a successful end under the direct leadership of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and with the loving care of the Nanking Military Region.

All representatives joined the masses of army men and people in Chekiang in solemnly celebrating the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," happily celebrating the national day and in conscientiously studying the brilliant inscriptions issued by the wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Military Commission at the national militia conference. They also studied the important instructions on militia work issued by Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Chairman Nien Jung-chen of the Military Commission as well as the report by Yang Yung, deputy chief of staff of the PLA. They also listened to a report on the guidelines of the national militia conference delivered by Comrade Li Pin-cheng, political commissar of the Chekiang Military District. Important speeches were also delivered at the congress by Comrade Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; and Tuan Huan-ching, deputy commander of Nanking Military Region.

On behalf of the party committees of Chekiang Province and the provincial military district, Comrade Kuan Chun-ting, secretary of the provincial party committee and commander of Chekiang Military District, delivered a report at the congress entitled: "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Do an Even Better Job in Carrying Militia Work Through Organizationally, Politically and Militarily and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period."

All representatives also studied documents of the national militia conference, and in close connection with Chekiang's actual conditions, thoroughly exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their trusted followers and agents in opposing the party, disrupting the army and undermining militia building. With better understanding of the current situation, the militia representatives have further realized the strategic role of people's militia, clearly understood the militia's task under new historical conditions and pledged to go all out in building socialism and organizing contingents of militia on a big scale.

The closing ceremony was also attended by Li Feng-ping, Kuan Chun-ting, Mou Han-ching, (Li Chao-lung), Wang Chia-yang and Liu I-fu, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; Li Ping-tang, Chung Hsien-wen, (Chang Kut-sai), (Liu Fang-yun), (Hsu Po-yen), Yang Chi-lin, (Meng Ko-ming), (Sun Chao-chih) and (Chang Yu-fe), responsible comrades of the provincial military district; and advisers (Liao Ming), (Chu Cheng-chu), (Hsu Fang) and (Sung Chih-min). The closing ceremony was presided over by Wang Chia-yang, Standing Committee member of the Chekiang provincial party committee. Li Ping-tang, political commissar of the provincial military district, read decisions of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial military district on commending the advanced militia units and individuals in Chekiang.

A closing speech was delivered by Mou Han-ching, political commissar of the provincial military district. He said:

[Begin recording] Thanks to the joint efforts of all representatives, the second provincial militia congress has successfully fulfilled its tasks under the direct leadership of the Chekiang provincial party committee and the support of the Nanking Military Region. The national militia conference has clearly put forward the major task of strengthening militia building under new historical conditions, that is, to mobilize as well as organize hundreds of millions of militiamen to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Achieving the general task for the new period and building our country into a powerful socialist state with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century represent the behests of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu, and also fully manifest the fundamental interests of the proletariat as well as the urgent aspiration of the people of all nationalities in China. In short, this is a great historical task entrusted to by the new period. Our wise leader Chairman Hua recently called on the whole party, army and people for "more emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and bigger strides forward."

Our people's militia in Chekiang must further mobilize and take the initiative in studying, propagating and fulfilling the general task for the new period. We must actively take part in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains in the struggle for higher production, aim high and have lofty ambitions, dare to shoulder heavy burdens and tackle the knotty problems, and give fuller play to the militia's role as a backbone and shock forces in the struggle to speed up the achievement of the four modernizations. The struggle to achieve the general task for the new period has put forward new demands on militia building.

In order that militia building can deal with the demands of the new situation, it is necessary for us to grasp firmly the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in undermining militia building, distinguish between right and wrong lines on militia building and eliminate their pernicious influence. Meanwhile, we must also adhere to the line and principle of militia building, restore as well as carry forward the glorious traditions of militia work, deepen the ideological education in Chairman Mao's concept of people's war, and fully understand that the strategic role of militia in relations to future struggle against wars of aggression is more important than ever before.

Doing a good job in militia building has a direct bearing on the building of China's armed forces, on winning or losing in war as well as on the existence or destruction of our nation. Therefore, we must shoulder the responsibility of going all out to do a still better job in militia building. It is necessary to go all out in building socialism and militia side by side, strengthen the organizational building of militia, raise still higher the militia's political-ideological consciousness and their military and technical levels, and help more militia units become advanced units in carrying the militia work through organizationally, politically and militarily during the three great revolutionary movements.

While going all out to build socialism, strenuous efforts must also be made to step up militia building, consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, do a good job to prepare against aggressive wars, and insure the successful fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Furthermore, in the struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period, we must also make vigorous efforts to strengthen militia building. This is a new question which must be seriously studied and adequately solved by the party committees and leading personnel at all levels.

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After returning to your posts, I hope all of you will vigorously propagate the instructions of strengthening militia building issued by Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, further implement the guidelines of the national militia conference, and thoroughly convey to the masses the important speeches by Deputy Commander Tuan Huan-ching of the Nanking Military Region, First Secretary Tieh Ying of the Chekiang provincial party committee and Secretary [name indistinct] of the provincial party committee. You must also study well Deputy Commander Kuan Chun-ting's report on militia work and the experience accumulated by the advanced militia units and individuals, help the masses of cadres and militia better understand the policies, tasks and demands for militia building during the new period of development, and push forward Chekiang's revolution, production and militia building at high speed, so as to make new contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period. I now declare successfully concluded the second Chekiang provincial militia congress. [end recording]

HSU CHIA-TUN SPEAKS TO KIANGSU CONFERENCE ON SEVERE DROUGHT

OW141337Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 10 October the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee called a telephone conference calling on all party members to concentrate on making further efforts to mobilize and rely on the masses to win a complete victory in agricultural production this year. The conference also calls for successful autumn sowing so as to win a great leap forward in next year's summer harvest. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and responsible comrades of departments concerned under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Comrades Hsu Chia-tun and Wang Min-sheng spoke at the conference.

The conference pointed out that only about 1 month remains for reaping the late autumn crops, and only about 40 to 50 days remain for autumn sowing. This is the final, decisive period for winning a bumper harvest for the entire year. The provincial CCP committee has ordered that each and every commune member's income this year be increased by 8 to 10 yuan. Whether this goal will be accomplished depends on our efforts during this critical period.

The conference pointed out that the drought situation is quite serious. Seldom in the past has the drought lasted through all four seasons. Weather forecasts say that rainfall will still be scanty during the autumn and winter. Drought persists in areas north of the Huai River, along the Yangtze River and along the coast and in the Chenchiang-Yangchou-Nanking highlands area and seriously menaces the autumn sowing there. All drought areas must take immediate action to implement the State Council's directive on sowing wheat during the drought.

HSU CHIA-TUN ATTENDS KIANGSU EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

OW142132Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpt] The Kiangsu provincial education work conference sponsored by the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee opened in Nanking on 10 October. Approximately 800 representatives from various prefectures, municipalities, counties, institutions of higher learning and provincial offices held study sessions and discussions during the first 2 days of the conference. They are determined to respond to Chairman Hua's great appeal "We must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our pace." They are determined to further implement the guidelines of the national education work conference, enhance their understanding, emancipate their minds, accelerate the development of education and strive to contribute to the great revolution to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

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Present at the first day's session were responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Wang Min-sheng, Chou Tse, Hui Yu-yu, (Chu Shao-po), Wang Ping-shih, Chin Hsun and Chen Ko-tien.

This is the first provincial education work conference in Kiangsu since the overthrow of the gang of four. Its primary tasks are to seriously study recent instructions and speeches by the leading comrades of the central organs; further study the thought of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on education; study the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on education work; further implement the guidelines of the national education work conference; in light of the actual situation of Kiangsu Province, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line and sabotaging education; clarify correct and erroneous lines and bring order out of chaos; solve some urgent problems concerning present education work, further strengthen party leadership over educational work and enhance the excellent situation.

The provincial party and revolutionary committees, attaching great importance to this conference, have made a number of preparations for it. Eight investigation groups, successively organized by the provincial education and public health office and the provincial education bureau, have conducted study and investigation in some prefectures, municipalities, counties, colleges, middle schools and primary schools. Various localities have summed up their experience in grasping the key link to manage education well. Their experience is actively promoting the development of education in Kiangsu Province.

TSINAN ARMORED CORPS GIVES TANK DEMONSTRATION

SK140304Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpt] The armored corps of the Tsinan PLA units recently held a demonstration to give an account of their training in tank techniques. This gave a comprehensive review of the results achieved by the affiliated units in their education and training since the beginning of this year. The results of the demonstration show that achievements in quite a few fields were better than the fixed excellent standards and reached or exceeded the level of the large-scale mass military training campaign in 1964.

In conducting this demonstration, the armored corps of the Tsinan PLA units held fast to the good tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, without scraping together "aces," without inclining toward formalism or a championship mentality and without training only in unusual skills. The demonstration from beginning to end was permeated with an atmosphere of unity, cooperation, mutual assistance and mutual learning. Between demonstrations, units and individuals tried to learn from each other so as to overcome their weaknesses by acquiring the strong points of others, and exchanged experiences.

The No 1 Tank Company of a certain PLA unit, during its training, summed up a set of experiences in operating anti-aircraft machine guns mounted on tanks and in [word indistinct]. On the eve of the demonstration, the soldiers of this company took the initiative in going to No 4 Tank Company to impart their valuable experiences in hopes that this would help others surpass themselves. This kind of deed won favorable comments from all concerned.

In shooting and communications, 144 and 38 people surpassed the fixed excellent standard respectively. The squads in the driving demonstration achieved good results in demonstrating three major items including [words indistinct] and obstacle driving during day and night.

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Huang Hsin-ting, commander of the armored corps of [word indistinct], and (Chang Feng), deputy commander of the Tsinan PLA units, attended the demonstration and received all the commanders and fighters attending the demonstration. The leading organ of the armored corps of the Tsinan PLA units awarded honorable banners, certificates and prizes to 11 advanced units and 114 advanced individuals who scored excellent records in the demonstration.

TSINAN PLA UNITS INTENSIFY COMBAT READINESS TRAINING

SK151351Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of 1978, the Tsinan PLA units have sincerely implemented Chairman Hua's great strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the army well. As a result, an excellent situation in military training, lacking for many years, has taken shape. The various infantry detachments have generally scored the best achievements in their basic training of shooting, hand-grenade throwing and bayonet fighting. Other special detachments of the artillery troops, armored force, signal corps and scouting force also have set new records. Many comrades have happily praised the results, saying that this year's combat readiness training has been characterized by great emancipation of minds, soaring enthusiasm and greater achievements.

Over the past 6 months, more than 1,100 cadres at and above regiment level and 3,000 cadres from various organs went deep into the units to vigorously grasp combat readiness training.

The military training of the Tsinan PLA units in this year has a remarkable characteristic; that is, many high-ranking cadres at and above the military district level have humbly learned military commanding arts under new conditions. Since the beginning of this year, through holding classes, conducting correspondence courses and running research classes, Tsinan PLA units have trained more than 70 or 80 percent of the cadres at and above the military district level. Many leading comrades have painstakingly studied the combat targets of a future war, the characteristics of future battles, new tactical skills and equipment and the principles of operating such equipment. In addition to studying the military works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and summing up their experience in combat, they have also studied many classical and contemporary bourgeois military works, the histories of the Huai-Hai, Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns and the histories of a host of renowned foreign campaigns. They tried in this way to raise their organizing and commanding abilities, thereby laying a sound foundation for victory in the future war against aggression.

At present, all units are deepening the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four and conscientiously summing up their experience in military training. They are determined to achieve greater success in military training in the last 3 months of this year.

SHANTUNG LEADERS ATTEND CLOSING CEREMONY OF ATHLETIC MEET

SK140319Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] The grand closing ceremony of the 11th Shantung provincial athletic meet was held in the Shantung gymnasium of the evening of 10 October. Present at the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, Tsinan PLA units, the Shantung provincial military district and the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Pai Ju-ping, Tseng Szu-yu, Hsiung Tso-fang, Jen Szu-chung, (Wang Chin-tien), Yin Fa-tang, Fu Chia-hsuan, Sun Chi-hsien, Tso Chi,

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(Wu Hua-hsi), (Wang Chung-yin), Kao Chi-yun, Lu Tien-chi, Li Tsu-chao, (Lin Ping), (Chao Feng), Ho Chih-yuan, Tang Chien-ju, (Wen I-tang) and (Wei Chien-yu). Also present at the ceremony were responsible persons of the Shantung Provincial CPPCC Committee including Hsu Me-sheng, Chou Chih-chun and Chang Wei-tsen; all members of the organization committee of the 11th provincial athletic meet and leaders of the various delegations.

In joyous spirits, more than 8,000 persons including the participating athletes and coaches, a number of veteran sports workers and working staff of the athletic meet attended the closing ceremony. The ceremony was presided over by Comrade (Lin Ping), standing committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee.

Amid the strains of the "Sportsmen's March," Pai Ju-ping, Tseng Szu-yu and other responsible comrades of the party, government and army walked down the rostrum to present trophies to the champions in the meet's four events of track and field, basketball, volleyball and ping pong. They also had a picture taken with the winners. At this moment, the entire gymnasium resounded with prolonged applause showing warm congratulations to the winners.

In concluding the ceremony, the men's and women's basketball teams of Yentai Prefecture, both of which were champions in the event, gave demonstration matches with the men's basketball team of Tsingtao Municipality and the women's team of Hotse Prefecture, both of which were runners-up in the event.

BRIEFS

FUKIEN LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--A 27 September graduation ceremony was held for the students who participated in the second training class organized by the provincial party school. Wu Hung-hsiang and Pai Chih-min, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended the ceremony and spoke. Comrade (Ho Shan), vice president of the provincial party school, gave a summation speech. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Oct 78 HK]

FUKIEN COUNTY PUNISHES CRIMINALS--The Yunhsiao County CCP Committee recently struck blows at several criminals in the agricultural machinery warehouse of the county material bureau. The principal offender, (Fang Chu-fu), warehouse keeper, was dismissed from official duty, arrested and dealt with according to law. His three accomplices are now being tried. A responsible person of the county material bureau who had covered up this case is being investigated. (Fang Chu-fu) and the others were responsible for the supply of urgently needed machinery parts. They supplied the parts to people who gave them gifts, but withheld them from those who did not bring them presents. They also stole used and old machinery parts and tools and then sold them. While publishing this report, FUKIEN DAILY added an editorial note today pointing out that cadres, staff and workers of agricultural machinery production and supply departments should act to promote the large and rapid promotion of agricultural mechanization and should not hinder agriculture development or impair agriculture. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Oct 78 HK]

KIANGSI LEADERS RECEIVE ATHLETES--Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng and Liu Chun-hsiu, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, met with all the athletes, workers and other people concerned who attended the fifth provincial sports meet on the morning of 12 October in the Kiangsi gym. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 78 HK]

SZECHWAN'S CHAO TZU-YANG SPEAKS ON CRITERION FOR TRUTH

OW141130Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1327 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Chengtu, 12 Oct--Speaking at a meeting of cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels that was recently convened by the provincial party committee, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, said that Chairman Hua recently made a call on us for "more emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and bigger strides forward." Chairman Hua's instruction reflects the aspiration of the hundreds of millions of people and the urgent need of the current situation. It points out the correct orientation of our struggle and should be regarded as a guiding principle for all actions. The broad masses of people throughout the province, especially the leading cadres at all levels who attended the meeting, must devote themselves to studying this instruction, fully understand its significance and implement it in close connection with their work.

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang said: Chairman Hua's instruction gives prominence to emancipating our minds. Only with emancipated minds can we have a strong will, devise more measures, take bolder actions and make greater strides forward. In order to emancipate our minds, it is necessary to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who completely reversed the relations between theory and practice, adhere to the principle of practice being the only criterion for testing truth and fundamentally clear up the confusion in theory and ideology.

He pointed out: Adherence to the principle of practice being the only criterion for testing truth is not only of far-reaching significance theoretically but also of great immediate importance.

He said that the comrades at the prefectural and county levels who attended the meeting have conscientiously summed up their experiences accumulated over the past 2 years. Everyone has realized that in order to further develop the situation, increase production by a large margin and bring about a vivid atmosphere of stability and unity, it is important for all localities and units to adhere to the principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth, uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, dare to seek truth from facts, eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in close connection with their own actual situation, earnestly implement the various policies laid down by the party and adopt a series of effective measures to increase production in accordance with the principle of adapting to local conditions. Otherwise, it would be difficult to develop the situation rapidly and increase production at the same time.

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang pointed out: Seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice in themselves represent the fine traditions and work style of our party and the starting point, the fundamental point of Mao Tsetung Thought. Judging from our party's ideology and work style and the task of accomplishing the four modernizations, this is a very important question that must be resolved without delay.

He pointed out: Chairman Mao taught us that the starting point of all our work is to serve the people wholeheartedly. We must accomplish the four modernizations as put forward by Chairman Mao and declared by Premier Chou, and push socialist construction forward at a faster pace--this is in the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country.

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Our starting point is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner. Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. The only correct methods are those which are capable of accelerating the achievement of the four modernizations and developing the productive forces, rapidly, which correspond to the interests of the state and the people, and which are capable of manifesting the superiority of the socialist system and achieving a victory of socialism over capitalism.

If we divorce ourselves from the principle of practice being the only criterion for testing truth, adhere to certain rules and regulations and do not dare to emancipate our minds and break with the old conventions, then we would be failing to assume full responsibility for the party and people and hold high Chairman Mao's great banner at the same time. In order to accomplish the four modernizations rapidly, we must be brave in seeking truth from facts, emancipating our minds and taking concrete steps to find out, study and experiment with whichever methods that would be useful to developing our productive forces at a faster pace. Although some comrades agree with the effectiveness of some methods for achieving the four modernizations rapidly, they are also afraid of making mistakes and being condemned in the future for practicing "revisionism." Imbued with lingering fear, they cannot draw a clear-cut distinction between revisionism and Marxism-Leninism. In his work "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From," Chairman Mao pointed out that to ascertain whether theories, policies, plans or measures are correct, it is necessary to apply them in social practice to see if they will meet with the anticipated success. Generally speaking, those that succeed are correct and those that fail are incorrect, and this is especially true of man's struggle with nature.

The question over whether practice is the only criterion for testing truth has been thoroughly discussed at many meetings called by the provincial party committee and also studied at many discussion meetings held in various prefectures of our province. We must continue to deepen the study of this question. The provincial party committee has decided that in the course of studying the instructions of emancipating our minds and accelerating our socialist fatherland's four modernizations issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, it is necessary to regard the question that practice is the only criterion for truth as an important subject for study and adopt the method of rectification to carry out the study in close connection with our thinking and work in order to enable us to catch up the demands of the developing situation ideologically.

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang said: During the Yen-an rectification campaign, Chairman Mao called on us to get rid of our baggage, start up the machinery, break with aimlessness and raise our consciousness, thus further strengthening the unity of the whole party and achieving victories in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation. Today Chairman Hua has once again called on us for "more emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and bigger strides forward." This instruction will further mobilize and encourage the whole party and the people throughout the country to strengthen unity and take bigger strides in the struggle to win a great victory in achieving the four modernizations.

FIRST SECRETARY JEN JUNG ATTENDS TIBET MILITIA CONFERENCE

OW131225Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tibet regional militia work conference came to a victorious close in Lhasa. Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the party, government and army in Tibet: Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Kuo Hsi-lan, Hsi Chin-wu, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, Chiao Chia-hsin, Wang Chu-chuan, (Chung Hua), Chang Kuei-sen and Sung Kai-yuan. At the end of the conference Comrades Jen Jung and Tien Pao made important speeches.

The conference hoisted high Chairman Mao's great banner implemented the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and penetratingly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in undermining militia building. It summed up Tibet's experience, both positive as well as negative, in militia work and clearly defined principles, policies and requirements in strengthening militia building under the new historical conditions. It deepened its understanding of Chairman Mao's concept of "people's war" and studied, in close connection with actual conditions in Tibet, various measures to strengthen militia work.

The conference pointed out: In the past few years, the antiparty clique of Lin Piao and the gang of four frenziedly undermined militia building. Militia work in Tibet was also seriously affected. However, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always played a predominant role. Remarkable achievements were scored in militia work.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, the broad masses of militiamen, under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, have enthusiastically exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four. This has made Chairman Mao's concept of "people's war" even more popular among the people, and restored and promoted the glorious tradition of the party taking care of the armed forces. An excellent situation of going all out to quickly strengthen militia work has taken shape.

Comrade Hsi Chin-wu, secretary of the regional CCP committee and commander of Tibet Military District, delivered a summation, calling for efforts to further increase our awareness under the new historical conditions and to carry out militia building well.

He emphatically pointed out: To strengthen militia building, it is necessary to resolutely grasp the exposure the criticism of the gang of four as the key link, closely follow the established principles in militia building, conscientiously carry out education on the political line, eliminate chaos and restore order, and solve all problems thoroughly at the source.

Militiamen are soldiers on the production front. The central task in doing militia work is to mobilize and organize all militiamen to work hard to fulfilling the general task in the new period of development. The people's militia must be aroused to actively participate in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Comrade Hsi Chin-wu pointed out: Increasing our awareness of the strategic role of the people's militia and strengthening our leadership over militia work are the key in doing good militia work under the new historical conditions. It is essential to study hard Chairman Mao's concept of "people's war" and the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on militia work, and to truly realize the important strategic role of the people's militia.

Comrade Hsi Chin-wu said: Strengthening militia building is the joint task of the whole party and the whole army. Party committees at all levels must list the task of strengthening leadership over the people's militia as an important item on their daily agenda, and make proper arrangements to carry out this task.

Comrade Hsi Chin-wu said in conclusion: Militia work is the unavoidable duty of PLA units. It is a glorious army task. It is a task determined by the nature and purpose of the army and reflects the fine tradition of our army. We must carry forward our achievements and do a still better job in militia work. We must strengthen joint defense by armymen and the people and build China's southwest frontier into an "iron wall."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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NEW INNER MONGOLIAN FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT MILITIA CONFERENCE

SK140826Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The regional militia work conference closed successfully in Huhehot on 12 October. Attending the conference were leading comrades of various league and municipal party committees and of various military subdistricts, and responsible comrades of regional departments concerned and organizations of trade unions, the CYL and the Women's Federation, totalling 130 persons.

The main purpose of this conference was to work out measures to implement the guidelines of the national militia work conference and further strengthen the building of the militia work conference and further strengthen the building of the militia of our region. During the conference participating comrades listened to the relay of the guidelines of the national militia work conference and conscientiously studied and discussed the important instructions of Vice Chairman Teng, the important speech of Vice Chairman Yeh of the Military Commission, the report of Deputy Chief Yang of the General Staff, and the draft of the revised regulations on militia work.

Comrade Teng Chun-ching, political commissar of the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District, delivered a report at the conference entitled: "Conscientiously Carry Out the Guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference and Further Strengthen the Building of the Militia of our Region." In his report, he swelt emphatically on the importance of raising further our understanding of the strategic position of the militia and of fulfilling the seven tasks by taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link.

Participants penetratingly exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four on the basis of actual events for their crimes in undermining militia building, discussed the problem of how to revive and carry forward the fine traditions of militia work and how to strengthen militia building in the new historical conditions, and, therefore, further raised their understanding, unified their thinking, clearly defined the tasks for militia work in the new period, and enhanced their sense of honor and responsibility in successfully carrying out militia work in the new situation.

Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army; Chou Hui, Teng Chun-ching, Meng Chi, (Liu Chang), (Tsai Ying), Liu Hua-hsiang, (Huang Hou), (Ta La), (Tung Ju-chiang), (Kuo Kuang), (Sung Kuo-chu), (Li Chan-ho), (Liang Feng-kang), (Chu Shih-chih), (Pai Yun), (Pao Sheng-piao), (Li Yung-fen), (Chao Chia-sheng) and (Liu Ching-hsiao).

At the closing ceremony, Comrade Chou Hui, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee, delivered a speech in which he particularly swelt on the problem of how to strengthen leadership over militia work. He said: To strengthen leadership over militia work, it is necessary to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on people's war, comprehensively and correctly understand and implement the whole sets of theories, line, principles and policies which Chairman Mao formulated for militia building, and penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four in connection with the actual situation in our region for their crimes in undermining militia building. We should wage a large-scale people's war of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four by grasping the crucial point that the gang of four forged a directive of Chairman Mao on transforming the militia in a vain attempt to set up a second armed force and by focusing our efforts on the six principles in which we should persist when building the militia. We should conduct in-depth education on the "ten shoulds," further distinguish right from wrong on the question of line, and enhance our awareness in building the militia in a big way in the new historical conditions.

Comrade Chou Hui said: To strengthen leadership over militia work, it is necessary to raise our understanding of the position and role of the militia in the future anti-aggression war. In making arrangements for our work, we should [words indistinct] the surprise attack by social imperialism may come earlier. Our region is situated on the northern frontier of the motherland and is confronted by Soviet revisionist social imperialism, which will never give up its design of subjugating China and which is our direct, most dangerous archenemy. In case Soviet revisionism invades China, we will be the first to be affected. Whether our combat readiness is good or poor will have a vital bearing on the safety of the capital and the development of war.

If we are to prepare against war, we should strengthen militia building. Chairman Mao's theory on people's war is always our magic weapon to overcome enemies and win victories and is our basic advantage. No matter how the situation of war changes and how weapons and equipment develop, the law of the people's war will not change, nor will the fundamental principle that the army and the people are the foundation of victory. In a future anti-aggression war, the militia's strategic position will not be lower but higher and its role will not be smaller but bigger.

When militia work is well done, we will be able to cope more effectively with a surprise attack by Soviet revisionist social imperialism. In case the enemy invades our country, we will be able to swiftly complete war mobilization, turn the system of peacetime into that of wartime, and minimize the possible damage caused by the enemy's surprise attack.

When war breaks out, we will be able to practice an all-people's defense, wage a large-scale people's war, deal blows at enemies. We will be able to have military manpower, cadres and equipment mobilized locally, expand army units very quickly and insure that our army will have an inexhaustible source of manpower. For this reason, strengthening militia building is a major issue deciding whether we will win victories or suffer defeats in war, whether the state will be safe or in danger, and whether the nation will exist or perish. We must do our various combat readiness tasks before the enemy comes.

Comrade Chou Hui continued: In strengthening leadership over militia work, we should dynamically combine our efforts for building socialism in a big way, and make sure that the three great revolutionary movements are grasped simultaneously. Militiamen are all young, healthy people. They are the main force on the production front. To make a success of production, it is imperative to correctly handle the relationship between grasping production and running the militia, regard it a starting point as well as an ending point of militia work to mobilize and organize militia to contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period, and make strenuous efforts to strengthen militia building by emphasizing the central task. By stressing the importance of doing a good job in production, we do not mean to neglect militia work. Instead, we should shoulder two heavy burdens at the same time--both making a success of production and effectively grasping military training.

Comrade Chou Hui said: In strengthening leadership over militia work, we should persist in the system of dual leadership of local party committees and military departments, the militia is a mass armed organization which is led by the party and not divorced from production. It is an important component of the armed forces system of combining field armies, local armed forces and the militia. Only when it is under the unified leadership of the party can militia organization be developed and militia work be carried out successfully.

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Local party committees at all levels should take charge of both civil and military affairs, of both money and guns, and conscientiously strengthen their leadership over militia work. They should include militia work in their agenda as an important item, make arrangements for, work out plans for, conduct examinations on, and sum up militia work in a unified manner, vigorously grasp it several times a year, sincerely carry out the demand for militia work set by higher-level party committees and military organs, and solve the problems in militia work realistically. Building the militia in a big way is an issue for the whole party.

Local propaganda and public security departments and organizations of trade unions, the CYL and the Women's Federation at all levels should support and participate vigorously and actively in militia work. Full-time cadres of armed forces departments are an important force for successful militia work and a backbone force leading militiamen to join the army and the war in wartime. Party committees and organization departments at all levels should attach importance to the work of full-time cadres of armed forces departments, pay attention to their study and production activities and support their work. Military districts, military subdistricts and armed forces departments are military departments subordinate to local party committees. They should respect and obey the leadership of local party committees, and take the initiative in reporting the situation of militia work and their work to local party committees.

In addition, they should enthusiastically participate in the central work of local party committees, advance their opinions on carrying out the central work in line with the directives and the demand for militia work by higher authorities, and submit them to local party committees for unified planning, so as to be good advisors. Banner and county party committees should be concerned about the building of armed forces departments, assist them in their militia work, and pay attention to solving their practical difficulties in their work and their life.

In conclusion, Comrade Chou Hui said: In strengthening leadership over militia work, it is essential to go all out and change the work style of leading persons. While all the fronts are working vigorously and bringing about rapid development, how should militia work be done? To achieve great development, we should work vigorously. To work vigorously, we should go deep into grassroots units to conduct conscientious investigations and research, foster typical examples, sum up experiences and promote work in all areas with the experiences gained in the work on key points. We should carry forward the fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, combining theory with practice and following the mass line of our party and army and endeavor to raise militia building to a new level. Let us rally more closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, grasp the key link in running the country and the army well, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the national militia work conference, increase our vigilance, prepare against war, carry out various measures for war preparedness, strengthen militia building in a big way, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and fulfill the general task for the new period.

The militia work conference ended successfully amidst warm applause.

PREDECESSOR YU TAI-CHUNG ATTENDS INNER MONGOLIA MILITIA CONGRESS

SK161003Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The second Inner Mongolia regional militia congress opened ceremoniously on 14 October in Huhehot Municipality. The sky was clear and the sun shone brightly on the morning 14 October.

With triumphant and delighted spirit, delegates lined up and entered the hall of the congress with healthy strides. Attending the congress were responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army: Chou Hui, Wang To, Pao-jih-le-tai, Meng Chi, Teng Chun-ching, (Liu Chang), (Tsai Ying), Liu Hua-hsiang, (Huang Hou), (Ta La), (Tung Ju-chiang), (Kuo Kuang), (Sung Kuo-chu), (Li Chan-ho), (Liang Feng-kang), (Chu Shih-chun), (Pai Yun), (Pai Shang-ko), (Pao Sheng-piao), (Li Yung-fen), (Chao Chia-sheng) and (Liu Hsi-hsiao).

Yu Tai-chung, deputy commander of the Peking PLA units, and Wan Hai-feng, deputy political commissar of the Peking PLA units, were present at the opening ceremony. Also attending were responsible comrades of regional departments concerned, regional trade unions, CYL and Women's Federation, and responsible persons of various leagues and municipalities, the Huhehot railway bureau, various banners and counties, military subdistricts, garrisons, and armed forces departments of banners and counties.

At 10:00 am, the congress opened amid the solemn rendering of the national anthem. Teng Chun-ching, Standing Committee member of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and political commissar of the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District, presided over the opening ceremony. First, he proposed a silent tribute to the memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao of the people of various nationalities, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu of the NPC Standing Committee, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who sacrificed their lives for the revolution.

Liu Hua-hsiang, deputy commander of the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District, delivered an opening address. Meng Chi, vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, conveyed to the congress the guidelines of the national militia work conference.

Delegates to the congress included representatives of units and individuals advanced in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily in all trades and professions and on all fronts; representatives of full-time cadres of armed forces departments and militia cadres who scored remarkable achievements in militia work; representatives of the liberation army who actively participated in militia work; representatives of militiamen of the old revolutionary base areas in the time of the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation; veteran militiamen, exemplars and combat heroes who upheld the glorious traditions and were concerned about militia building; and representatives of militiamen who made contributions in the struggle against enemies in border areas, totalling some 1,000 people.

This congress is another impressive meeting of heroes following the first regional militia congress held in 1960. Over the past 18 years, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has constantly occupied a leading position in our region's militia building, and the achievements in militia work have been the main factor. The broad masses of militiamen have made significant contributions in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggles to defend frontier and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. A great number of advanced collectives and exemplary persons have emerged. However, it should be realized that the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in our region's militia building have also been serious. Their pernicious influence must not be underestimated.

The main tasks for this congress are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, to adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, to implement the guidelines of the national militia work conference, to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes in undermining militia building, to grasp the key link in running the army well, to eliminate chaos and restore order, to exchange experiences and commend the advanced, to strengthen militia building, and to mobilize the broad masses of militiamen of various nationalities throughout the region to make new contributions to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period and the building and defense of border areas.

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NEW TIENTSIN FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

SK141138Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Tientsin municipal party committee held a study and discussion meeting on 11 October to conscientiously discuss the issue of the criterion by which to verify the truth. Participants pointed out in their speeches: To affirm that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth has extremely great significance in holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, clarifying the confusion created by Lin Piao and the gang of four in regard to theory and ideology, implementing Chairman Hua's call of further emancipating our minds, being bolder, devising more measures and quickening our steps, and in accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee, presided over the discussion meeting and delivered a speech. He said: That practice is the only criterion for verifying truth is a fundamental issue of the Marxist theory of knowledge. At present, the discussion on the issue of the criterion for verifying truth has a vital bearing on the question of whether one holds high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought truly or for show, whether one carries out the party's 11th congress line, whether the exposure-criticism-investigation movement can develop healthily, and whether the realization of the four modernizations can be speeded up.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: The idea that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth is originally a question concerning common sense. This question was solved long ago by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao conscientiously and profoundly discussed this question in his brilliant works "On Practice" and "Where Does the Correct Thinking of People Come From." In their effort to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, Lin Piao and the gang of four created great confusion on the theoretical and ideological front, in particular in regard to the line of knowledge. They went in for idealism and metaphysics and rabidly opposed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Adopting the method of counterrevolutionary doubledealers, they seemed to read quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung and hail "Long live Chairman Mao" every day. However, in fact, they did every evil thing in the world and used despicable tricks to distort, tamper with and emasculate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

They ranted that every sentence contained a truth and carried more weight than ten thousand ordinary sentences and that we should live up to every sentence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, vainly attempting to regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as religious dogma. This was an insult to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and harmed it. We must always adhere to the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, comprehensively and accurately master Mao Tsetung Thought as a unified body of thought, and apply the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solving various problems in revolution and construction in the new historical conditions.

However, if we regard every sentence of classical writers as eternal and unchangeable dogma and reject the idea that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth and that Marxism develops along with the development of revolutionary practice, the people's minds will be stiffened and they will be restrained in work, and not dare to proceed from the realities of specific localities and units to boldly identify and solve problems.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta pointed out: To affirm that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth, it is necessary to proceed from the realities of Tientsin Municipality to correctly guide the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. Lin Piao and the gang of four long extended their claws in Tientsin, seriously interfered in and sabotaged the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which was personally launched and led by Chairman Mao, and seriously interfered in and undermined the socialist revolution and construction in Tientsin. Their pernicious influence was very deep and the detrimental effects they caused were very serious.

Some responsible persons in Tientsin closely followed the antiparty clique of Lin Piao and the gang of four, loyally carried out the counterrevolutionary revisionist political and organizational lines and committed serious mistakes in both the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines. In accordance with the directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the arrangement of the Tientsin municipal party committee, we must boldly mobilize the masses to resolutely carry out the exposure-criticism-investigation movement thoroughly and in depth. We will not stop until complete victory.

Exposing and criticising Lin Piao and the gang of four is the keylink of all work at present. Only by doing a good job in grasping this matter of prime importance could all work on various fronts be pushed forward. In work we should pay attention to investigation and research work, proceed from the reality in doing everything and seek truth from facts. We should distinguish between different cases, deal with each case on its own merits and not treat them all the same.

We should strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two contradictions of different natures. We should thoroughly investigate one by one the individuals and incidents implicated in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power, counterrevolutionary incidents of opposing Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and attacking and slandering Premier Chou and other leading comrades of central authorities, and serious problems of smashing, looting and grabbing. As for those comrades who committed mistakes, we should persist in the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient and see to it that the ideology is clarified and comrades are united.

Lin Piao and the gang of four rejected the idea that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth, supported those cadres who bowed before them and pushed aside those who resisted. If they were a little out of sorts they would put labels on people and brandish big sticks everywhere, wilfully putting such labels as traitors, secret agents and counter-revolutionaries on cadres and masses. They ranted about arresting a person first and seeking evidence later, and making verdicts first and investigating cases later. Moreover, they fabricated evidence to accuse good persons.

At present, earnestly studying and discussing the issue of the criterion for verifying truth and reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditional and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line are extremely necessary in reversing and exonerating a host of unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases fabricated by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They are also of great significance in educating cadres, establishing a dialectical materialist world outlook, and stirring up an upsurge in carrying out investigation and research work in a big way.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta emphatically said: Upholding that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth is of great significance in greatly speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. Chairman Hua called on us to further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and make greater strides. We have many favorable conditions as well as many difficulties in greatly quickening our steps to realize the four modernizations. The greatest difficulty is the ideological confusion caused by interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Many cadres still have many muddled ideas in regard to the issue of the relations between theory and practice, politics and economics, revolution and production, relations of production and productive forces, and superstructure and economic foundation, the issue of objective economic law, to each according to his work, economic accounting, economic result, socialist profit and material benefit of laboring people and issues such as rules and regulations of enterprises, leadership in production and labor discipline. In doing things, some comrades ask first about what attitude leaders adopt toward the thing and whether higher levels have issued documents.

These comrades are in that kind of a mental state. How can their minds be emancipated? If their minds can not be emancipated, it will be impossible for them to become bolder, to devise more measures and to make greater strides. Therefore, we must clarify the rights and wrongs in ideology, theory and line through discussion of the issue of the criterion by which to verify the truth. We should adhere to the fundamental viewpoints and principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from the reality in doing everything and combining theory with reality. We should go deep into the reality and among the masses, carry out investigation and research work, set our brains in motion, emancipate our minds, dare to identify problems, and dare to combine the party's principles and policies with the real situation of specific units. Only by so doing will our work become creative and lively and be continuously advanced.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta urged: Leading comrades at various levels throughout the municipality should conscientiously study and discuss the issue of the criterion by which to verify the truth. Only when everyone has a good grasp of the subject will we have a common language and a united ideological basis. The standing committee of the Tientsin municipal party committee should persist in the system of studying on each Tuesday and further study and discuss the issue of the criterion for verifying truth in a deepgoing manner. Various departments and committees and party committees of various districts and counties should all conscientiously study this important issue. The propaganda department of the Tientsin municipal party committee should pay attention to summing up the experiences of study and situations in exchanging opinions and discussions. Newspaper offices should give wide publicity to this issue. Party schools should also conscientiously study and discuss it.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta emphatically pointed out in conclusion: Tientsin Municipality is an important industrial base in our country and has a great influence in the national economy throughout the country. Over the past 4 months great achievements have been scored on various fronts under the guidance of the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link in running the army well, under the leadership of the Tientsin municipal party committee and under the concerted efforts of the vast numbers of cadres and masses.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee ardently hope for us to advance from victory to victory and win greater successes. On the basis of conscientious study and unified thinking, we must strengthen unity, support each other, coordinate our steps and seize every minute and second so as to make greater contributions to greatly speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: The current discussion on the criterion for testing truth is developing deeply on a national scale. This is a major event on our country's political and ideological fronts, to which we should attach great importance.

Comrade Huang Chih-kang said: Upholding the theory that practice is the only criterion for testing truth is a basic question of following the teachings of Marxist theories. It is an ideological and theoretical base which guide our party, a proletarian world outlook, and a theory of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. It is the first and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism to hold that practice includes the criterion of truth. The "practice" of Marxists means the revolutionary practice of hundreds of millions of people, thus integrating the viewpoint on practice of dialectical materialism and its theory of knowledge with the mass viewpoint of historical materialism.

As the mass viewpoint is the most fundamental viewpoint of historical materialism, one can see that whether to admit that practice is the only criterion for testing truth is a question of affirming and negating our party's guiding thought as well as a question of upholding or negating a basic principle of Marxism. The negation of a basic principle of Marxism will surely cause theoretical chaos and bring about bad results in practical work.

All the idealists oppose the basic viewpoint of upholding practice as the only criterion for testing truth. Because they regard ideology as a criterion of truth, they are bogged down in a situation in which they have to prove themselves with their ideology. This is not scientific. Lin Piao and the gang of four claimed that they themselves held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, but in fact because they were out-and-out betrayers. Like all other solipsists, in their point of view success was all that they looked for from practice and practice could be considered apart from the theory of knowledge. Their criteria of truth consisted of such theories of pragmatism as "what is useful is truth," and "my necessity is truth."

Comrade Huang Chih-kang said: Practice is the only criterion for testing truth and is an objective basis for eliminating chaos and restoring order. To usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four turned upside down the right and wrong with regard to ideology, theory and line. They styled themselves as the embodiment of truth in a vain attempt to alter everything and to usurp the supreme leadership of our party and state. In order to eliminate chaos, restore order and solve problems thoroughly from the source, we must distinguish right from wrong, follow what is correct and criticize what is incorrect.

The only criterion for distinguishing between truth and error is practice within society. Lin Piao and the gang of four smeared a whole set of effective socialist enterprises administrative systems which had been summed up and stipulated through practice, as controlling, checking and suppressing the workers and the masses, and abolished them. As a result, a situation was created which gave rise to pervasive anarchism, enterprise management was in chaos and production suffered serious disruption. Practice has proven that in promoting socialist factories, mines and enterprise, without a strict scientific administrative system, it is impossible to establish a normal production order and insure that production will be carried out smoothly and developed swiftly in a planned way.

During the period when the gang of four ran amuck, as various rational rules and regulations were smashed, the quality of Tientsin's number of popular brand products declined notably. This is a powerful lesson.

In dealing with the relations between politics and technology and between politics and vocational work, Lin Piao and the gang of four distorted the principle of putting politics in command and trumpeted that politics could overcome everything, sabotaging technical administration as well as various necessary measures to raise technical levels. If one tried to learn advanced techniques, they would tag him with labels of "putting technology in command" and "worshipping everything foreign and fawning on foreigners." They opposed the application of advanced foreign technology, pushed an obscurantist policy and forced people to close the door and go backwards.

In many nations which have advanced technology, a lot of technical processes of production are formed according to mathematical formulas so that all the production can be carried out automatically under the control of electronic computers. However, since the majority of our workers attain the cultural level of junior middle school and have no knowledge about higher mathematics, it is useless to talk about how to arrange technical processes into mathematical formulas and how to operate advanced electronic equipment.

Our current technical level will never meet the requirements for realizing the four modernizations and for catching up with and surpassing world advanced level. In the situation in which techniques were backward, the gang of four went so far as to trumpet that they preferred the low speed of socialism and drivelled that "the more knowledgeable, the more reactionary," thus seriously sabotaging scientific techniques of our country. Practice proved that their way of doing things was based on completely counterrevolutionary views.

Comrade Huang Chih-kang pointed out: At present, some comrades have lingering poison and fears, which have already become an ideological obstacle to grasping the key link in running the country well. The so-called "remnant of poison in the mind" is, in terms of knowledge, that one does not clearly understand the objective standard of distinguishing between right and wrong and even still take the gang of four's standard of discrimination of right and wrong as his own, and those erroneous things are still playing malicious tricks on their minds. The so-called "lingering fears" amount, in terms of knowledge, to wavering between belief and doubt with regard to the objective standard for distinguishing between right and wrong and thereby remaining fettered and hesitant. Therefore, in order to solve the problem of lingering poison and fears, it is also imperative to clearly understand that practice is the only criterion for testing truth--this is a question of basic principle. Only by understanding this can we wipe out the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Comrade Huang Chih-kang said: To affirm that practice is the only criterion for testing truth is the theoretical basis for us to emancipate our minds. In order to implement the guideline of the 11th national party congress and accomplish the general task for the new period, Chairman Hua pointed out in his toast at the national day reception that we should further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and make greater strides. The latter three points can be implemented only if we emancipate our minds. We should always uphold the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and use it to guide our actions. We must clearly understand, however, that Marxism has developed with the growth of revolutionary practice. Marxism is never a solidified, rigid and ultimate truth but has incessantly been enriched and developed through actual practice of revolution.

We should relentlessly criticize such fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four as "the peak," "absolute authority," and "every sentence is truth, one sentence is as good as ten thousand." Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is truth, but it should also be tested by social practice.

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In upholding practice as the only criterion for testing truth, we should study the great books of Marxism, study the works of Chairman Mao and take a scientific attitude in order to make efforts to study the proletarian stand, the materialist viewpoint and the dialectic method. It will not do if we regard each sentence of Marxism as a panacea and [words indistinct].

Comrade Huang Chih-kang said: Upholding practice as the only criterion for testing truth is a basic substance of the work of restoring and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style. Only by upholding the basic viewpoint that practice is the only criterion for testing truth can we persist in seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality in doing everything, integrate theory with reality, and adhere to the party's mass line. Chairman Mao said that it is the scientific attitude to seek truth from facts and that one can never solve problems if one takes such arrogant attitudes as considering oneself always in the right and presumptuously lecturing people. Only the revolutionary practice of hundreds of millions of people can be a barometer for testing truth. In order to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style, it is also imperative to clearly understand the basic issue that practice is the only criterion for testing truth.

During the discussion, all the participants unanimously pledged to carry out this discussion in a deepgoing way, to raise the ideological and political levels of cadres and the masses, to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, to adhere to the guideline of the 11th national party congress, to grasp the key link in running the army well, and to do a better job in various undertakings.

BRIEFS

HOPEI COAL DOCK, OIL TERMINAL--Shihchiachuang, 8 Oct--A coal dock is being constructed in the eastern part of Chinghuangtao harbour, one of China's five biggest ports. An oil terminal is being expanded to accommodate 50,000-ton oil tankers by next year and two new breakwaters have just been completed. A new rail is being laid to the west of the harbour. Chinghuangtao is a natural harbour which is ice-free on Pohai Bay in north China. At present it is a general-purpose harbour handling mainly coal and oil. The number of 10,000-ton berths has doubled since 1972. Constant expansion and modernization have brought an annual 28 percent increase in handling capacity since 1974. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 8 Oct 78 OW]

FUNERAL FOR TIENSIN OFFICIAL--(Shih Huai-chen), member of the Chinese Communist Party and party committee secretary of the Tientsin municipal materials management bureau, who was persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, died of incurable illness despite long-term medical treatment on 25 August 1978. He was 62 years old. A memorial ceremony for Comrade (Shih Huai-chen) was held on 23 September 1978 at the cemetery for martyrs in the Tientsin Municipality. Comrade (Fan Ju-sheng), secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee, presided over the ceremony and presented a wreath. (Lu Ta), director of the Political Department of the Tientsin municipal industry and communications office, delivered the eulogy. (Sung Luo-ti), secretary of the party committee of the Tientsin supply bureau, [words indistinct]. Responsible persons of departments concerned of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and leading comrades of companies, enterprises and units under the control of the Tientsin supply bureau attended the ceremony. Also present were friends and relatives of Comrade (Shih Huai-chen). [Text] [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Sep 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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HUO SHIH-LIEN SPEAKS AT NINGSIA REGIONAL SECRETARIES MEETING

OW130541Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] NCNA reporters Ku Chien-peng and Ku Chung-cheng report: The Ningsia Hui autonomous regional party committee called a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and county party committees to sum up, in the light of reality, positive and negative experiences and discuss the question of practice as the criterion for truth.

At the meeting, the regional party committee organized the comrades to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" as well as the speeches by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference, and "Practice Is the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth," "A Fundamental Principle of Marxism" and other important articles published by the newspapers of the central authorities.

In the light of reality in Ningsia, the comrades deepened the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and their idealist and metaphysical bourgeois world outlook, thus drawing a clear line between the two lines of knowledge and better understanding that practice is the only criterion for truth.

However, there are still many units that have not done a good job in the "exposure, criticism and investigation" movement; there are still some leading bodies in which the problems of "softness, laziness and idleness" exist; there are still many counties, communes and production brigades and teams whose grain production and animal husbandry have not reached the highest historic level; and there are still many plants, mines and enterprises that have not fulfilled the eight economic and technical indexes.

Huo Shih-lien, first secretary of the regional party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: At present, the major discussion on the question of practice being the sole criterion for truth as carried out on the country's ideological and theoretical fronts is an important struggle to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and defend the principled stand on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and is an acute struggle between the two ideologies and two lines.

Huo Shih-lien said: If the question of the criteria for truth is not solved, it is impossible to eliminate the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Piao and the "gang of four", those ideological "forbidden areas" set up by them will not be broken through and our advance will be obstructed.

Huo Shih-lien said: After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua put forward to the whole party in a timely manner the question of completely and correctly grasping the system of Mao Tsetung Thought and holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao. Recently, it again put forward the strategic policy decision on stability and unity, going all out to boost production, studying and introducing on the basis of self-reliance advanced technology from abroad and quickening the steps to realize the four modernizations. All this fully meets the objective laws of the socialist economic development in our country and reflects the aspirations and demands of the broad masses of people.

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Huo Shih-lien said: To realize a rapid development of our region's industrial and agricultural production, the most important thing is to persist in carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, taking the mass line and democratic centralism, to proceed from reality in any matters we handle and do our work according to the dialectical and materialist line of knowledge. In this respect, we have both positive and negative experience.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the natural conditions in Ningsia are fine and agriculture could have been rapidly developed. Nevertheless, in the past the agent of the "gang of four" in Ningsia had undermined production in disregard of the life and death of the masses. Under the influence of their revisionist line, many of our cadres often disregarded objective reality and the differences in natural conditions in various parts of Ningsia and carried out coercion and commandism, gave blind direction and "demanded uniformity in everything," thus seriously dampening the enthusiasm of the masses and affecting the development of agricultural (animal husbandry) production.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the various localities began to pay some attention to adapting to local conditions and seeking truth from facts and to take grain as the key link in areas suitable for agriculture, take animal husbandry as the key link in areas suitable for animal husbandry and take forestry as the key link in areas suitable for afforestation. They have carried out all-round development with emphasis on various aspects and have gained some results.

TAN CHI-LUNG ADDRESSES TSINGHAI PASTORAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW152213Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] According to a TSINGHAI DAILY report, the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee recently held a pastoral work conference in Sining. The conference discussed various matters concerning pastoral areas, such as construction policy, economic policy, development plans and grassland development. Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the closing session of the conference.

He said: In pastoral areas, we should persistently pursue a policy of giving priority to animal husbandry and developing a diversified economy based on it. As animal husbandry is the primary profession in the pastoral areas, the primary task of autonomous prefectural and county party committees is to do a good job in this regard. The top two men of the party committees should personally take charge and see to it that animal husbandry is truly given priority with respect to leadership, labor allocation, investment and material supply. They should make the work of all other trades and professions subordinate to animal husbandry.

From now on, the status of animal husbandry will be a very important criterion for evaluating the job performance of the party committees and their top two leaders at all levels in the pastoral areas. In order to steadily develop animal husbandry, we must develop the production of fodder grass and other animal feeds and combine animal husbandry with agriculture. All localities should proceed from necessity and grow fodder according to local conditions in order to solve the fodder problem.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung pointed out: We should develop the grassland and strive to improve our production conditions as soon as possible. This is a key to steadiness, superior quality and high speed in the development of animal husbandry, as well as a fundamental way to modernize animal husbandry. The party committees at all levels in the pastoral areas must make great efforts to develop and build grasslands.

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